CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,230—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
22-0	13-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	22-0	13-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-14		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Sept
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
				1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	15th Nov. 90.

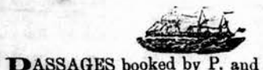
Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free,
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured. FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
21, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

OR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st SEPTEMBER, after arrival of in coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHER," 792 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	C. H. Hillcoat	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "EIFFEL" CAMP CHAIR.

INVALUABLE for Tourists and for the Camp. Made of wrought iron, very light, strong and durable, and when folded measures only 12" × 8."
Price. Rs. 4-8.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE,

is now on
1, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000
Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890.

—2s. 6d., *Contains* :—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Toski; or, The Nile Campsign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

LADY BABY, A Novel, By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules'; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition, Crown 8vo. 6s.

A MANUAL OF PALÆONTOLOGY, for the Use of Students. With a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology. By Professor H. Alleney Nicholson and Richard Lydekker. Third Edition. Rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo., with Engravings, £3, 3s.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore, By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to., 6s.

MISS GORDON CUMMING'S TRAVELS. At Home in Fiji. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.—A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War. 12s. 6d.—Fire Fountains. The Kingdom of Hawaii. 2 vols., 25s.—Wanderings in China. 10s. Granite Crags; The Yo-Semite Region of California. 8s. 6d.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' No. VIII. *Contains* :—The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.—Life in Central Asia.—A Visit to the Big Trees of California. By Dr. Cheadle.—The Pirates of Segna; Adventures in Venice and the Adriatic. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly

on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
{ 2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
{ 5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ...per packet	1	0
{ in 2 lb. packets ...per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT EXCHANGE CONCESSION

FROM SEPTEMBER 15TH.

IN ADDITION to our Special DISCOUNT for Prompt Cash *i.e.* **12½ PER CENT.** the prices quoted in the present issue of our CATALOGUE are now REDUCED by ONE ANNA in the RUPEE = **6¼ PER CENT.**

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,
} Rs. **9** CASH or V. P. P.

Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.
A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.
} Rs. **3-4** CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. **3-4** CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—33a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£963,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£168,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

IMPORTANT.

RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST SHAPES—COLLARS.—Rs. 7-6 per Doz.

GENTS' LINEN—FOUR-FOLD.

12½ Per Cent. CASH DISCOUNT = 2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, } BOMBAY

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to. See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of fraud in imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's street Bloomsbury; London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

REWARD Rs. 300.

THE above reward will be paid to the person or persons other than the Police, who will furnish information leading to the apprehension of one ABDOOL HOOSEIN SULLIMANJEE against whom a Warrant is out on a charge of cheating.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1890.

MY WIFE CHARLOTTE having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I am not RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBT or DEBTS incurred by her.

M. ALMEIDA.

Head Ticket Printer, B. B. and R. M. Rys. Ajmere, 12th September 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE GADBROOK ESTATE. Nellacottah Wynaad, containing 585 acres of which 117 acres are Planted with Coffee and 50 with Cinchona and 30 are felled cleared and pitted ready for planting with 2 Bungalows and Coffee and Cinchona Bark stores, Pulper &c., thereon.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company, during the coming Cotton Season :—

Broach.	Jalgaum.
Pallej.	Agra.
Sumnee.	Etawah.
Randere.	Kosi.
Khangaum.	Delhi.
Sheagaum.	Bhilwara.
Oomrawattee.	Kekri
Karunja.	

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th October, 1890. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.
ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,
FOR
1891.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY of Cawnpore are early in the field with a PICTORIAL CALENDAR for 1891. Taking a leaf from the book of the great English advertising firms, the Muir Mills have succeeded in combining art and utility in their Calendar. The pictures of camp life, the tented field, the Khaki-clad sowar, the views in the plains and in the Himalayas, to say nothing of the artistic display of Major Yates' letter, have all a strict reference to business, while in themselves pleasing and picturesque. Major Yates' letter conveys to the Muir Mills Company the thanks of the Commander of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and an expression of his "great satisfaction" at the manner in which the tents supplied by the Company had stood rough usage for two years in very severe weather on the journey from Quetta to the Russo-Afghan boundary, and back by way of Kabul to India."—*Englishman.*

A copy will be posted free to constituents on application.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

THE GODOWNKEEPER,
WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 24th September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the Year ending 30th June, 1890, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. R. Valentine Reid, E. Muller and John Spinner as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of two who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Directors of Mr. H. W. Jones as Auditor for the past year's accounts in the place of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat who declined the appointment.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September, to 24th September, both days inclusive

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1890.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September 1890, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To sanction the renewal of the current Agreement with Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
2. To consider the advisability of altering the following, of the Articles of Association.

No. 29. Increasing the Transfer fee from four to eight annas per Share.

No. 81. To reduce the minimum number of Directors to three and the maximum to five and to add the following Articles :—

83 A. Providing that a Partner or Manager of the firm for the time being acting as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company be ex-officio Director of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1890.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

THE NATIONAL
HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary.

Rs. 36 per dozen.

Apply to
WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that DYAL BHIMJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written ALL persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow, Stable and Cookroom, built and standing thereon, situate at Gilder Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring five thousand three hundred and eighty square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2765 to 2771, and Street No. 66 (1) to (7) and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No 13963, and bounded on the east by the Gilder Street, on the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Seruwala, on the west by the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on the north by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nasarwanjee Tariwalla.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1890.

NANU AND HORMASJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890; and to sanction a declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and N. S. Glazebrook, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 6th October, 1890, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at which it is intended to propose the following special Resolution,

That article 111 of the Articles of Association be amended by the addition of the following words after the words "Fixed by the Board." "The Board may also from time to time depute any one or two of its members to proceed on tour for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Factories of the Company or any one or more of them or for any other purpose which the Board may deem advisable in the interests of the Company, and the remuneration of each Director so proceeding on tour until fixed in manner provided in Article 94 hereof shall be Rs. 30 per day for every day he shall be absent from Bombay in addition to his travelling expenses.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all informations please address to J. Suel, Aden, or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

---

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public that as the GENERAL CENSUS of 1891, will take place simultaneously with the Chinchli Fair, it will not be possible to hold the ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL HORSE and CATTLE SHOW at that place in 1891. It is therefore decided to dispense with the Show for that year.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

Honorary Secretary's Office, Kolhapur 8th September, 1890.

ESTATE OF SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS MANISTY, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested TO SEND in their CLAIMS or PAY the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to us as attorneys to Mr. ALFRED VANSITTART FRERE, the administrator in Bombay, to the above estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within one month from this day after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England having regard only to claims of which notice has been recieved,—Dated this 25th day of August 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administator.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,250.
ADVANCES

Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

LONDON INVESTMENTS.

State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 12, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	„	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	„	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's	„	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	„	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, japanese Springs from	„	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from	Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. from	„	18
Gold Framed do do. from	„	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from „ 6
Silver do. do. do. from „ 25
Gold do. do. do. from „ 60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from	Rs.	4
Silver do. do. from	„	30
Gold do. do. from	„	75

LORGNONS.
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles from Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts „ 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable „ 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1 0
„ Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1 8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3 0
„ „ Gold	each from „	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS :—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co., Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co. MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co. UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,390	0 0
„ 1885	£988,156	0 0
„ 1886	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 4 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when resident in other Alexandria or Port Said. leaves

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,590 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	32 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K." care of this paper.

WANTED, a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, for erecting one new Nasmith Wilson and Co.'s half press and finisher Engines, Pumps and Boiler, &c., for a Cotton Pressing Factory and work. The same along with the existing Cotton Ginning Factories, near the Anklesar Station. None but a thoroughly experienced Engineer in the erection and working of Nasmith Wilson Cotton presses need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of previous services, stating terms and salary required.

PESTONJI NUSSURWANJI GINWALLA,
Abkari Contractor, Ahmedabad.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
W

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	335xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Brad's Camerpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	30	500xd
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,480
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bomba / Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Gever & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 oxd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	20½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Freln.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	¾ all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	900xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hagunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraa Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangeum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	812½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	10
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	3.0
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondercias	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Nipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	620

A TELEGRAM from the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, dated Aug. 22, says :—Mr Jackson's caravan is expected to reach the coast by the middle of April with a considerable quantity of ivory. An immense caravan leaves Bagamoyo shortly for the Victoria Nyanza. It will include 4,000 porters recruited by the notorious Sua Hajee. Fifteen hundred of these, costing 70 dols. per head for the journey, have been engaged by the French Algerian mission to carry loads to reprovision all their stations in Central Africa. All traces of the recent agitation against the anti-slavery decree have entirely disappeared in Zanzibar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., 5-15 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Ganges (s), from Rangoon ; and Busheer (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Medusa (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Deccan entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered and the s. s. Lindula and Medusa left the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Eden Hall entered it on Sunday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 6th September, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 22,219 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 6th September, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 19,098 in receipts.

A MISSING BOY.—Mr. Bezonjee Burjorjee, cotton broker, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, reports that his son, Jamsetjee Bezonjee, aged 16 years, has been missing since Sunday evening last.

POLO.—To-day, ground permitting, the following gentlemen will play :—Civil (Stripes).—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost, Summer, and Bateson ; vs. Military (Whites).—Messrs. Capel-Cure, Tuffnell, Baxter, Jellett, and Lovett. Play to commence at 4-45 p.m.

ZOROASTRIAN SERMON.—Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Subha Erwad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver a sermon on "Praising the Holy by their Names," in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m. to-day. All Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen are cordially requested to attend.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Abdool Cadar Abdool Ally, aged four years, the son of a Borah merchant, was looking out of a window on the second storey of a house, in Abdool Rahmon Street, on Sunday, when he overbalanced, and fell out into the street. He escaped with his life, but sustained a severe shock to his system, and was internally injured.

FOOTBALL.—The return match between the Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A. will be played off this evening at 5-15 p. m. sharp on the Cooperage. The following will represent the Y. M. C. A. :—J. Waller (goal) ; E. Waller, A. Sharp (backs) ; P. F. Fischer, A. Owen, H. W. Joyce (half-backs) ; T. H. Nash, E. Flower, J. MacCarthy (centre) captain ; J. Potts, H. Winckler (forwards).

ARREST OF A MILITARY OFFICER.—In consequence of a telegram received from the military authorities at Rawul Pindi, Inspector Briscoe yesterday morning arrested Lieutenant Fry, at the Esplanade Hotel, where he had gone on arrival in Bombay by the mail train. The officer was transferred to Colaba and handed over to Major G. F. W. MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. The charge against the officer has not yet transpired.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Antonio Andrich, chief steward of the s. s. Medusa, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports the theft of 17 sovereigns, 7 napoleons, 5 dollars, Rs. 23 in cash, and a currency note for Rs. 5, of the collective value of Rs. 307-11 from a drawer in his cabin, on the 11th instant. The complainant made no report of his loss until the 13th instant, when the police made all enquiries they could, and searched the quarters of the seamen on board, but no trace of the stolen money could be found.

SEIZURE OF IMPROPER PICTURES.—The case in which Superintendent MacDermott, of the A Division, charges Abba Kareen and Mahomed Hajee Joosub with the sale of illegal photographs was brought before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Davur, who defended the second accused, expressed his readiness to proceed with the case, but, as the evidence of the police officers, who were unavoidably absent through duty at the present Sessions of the High Court, was necessary, the hearing was postponed till the 23rd instant, when it would be convenient for the Public Prosecutor and the witnesses to attend.

PICKING POCKETS AT TANNA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Luximon Hussana was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 20, from the pocket of Luximon Balloo, at Tanna, on Saturday last. The complainant, on missing his purse, suspected the accused, who was in his company at the time, and following him up to Bombay, reported his loss to the police officer, Mr. Cobb, who on searching the accused's premises at Hoozria Mohola found the purse with its contents in his possession. Luximon Hussana, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Unkles charged Dawood Burrameah, a notorious character, against whom there appeared two previous convictions, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and copper pots, of the collective value of Rs. 15, from the residence of Cadur Hoosein Goolam, at Baboola Tank Road, on the 9th instant. On the theft being reported to the police, a search was instituted, and the accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen property to one Eli Bux, in the native town. Dawood Burrameah, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Nansee Damjee with the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs.200. and Rs.4 in cash. Lucka Atman, a Marwaree, appeared and recoguised his property, and deposed that he transacted business in Gomul Street. The prisoner entered his shop on Sunday evening and requested the complainant, who happened to be checking his accounts at the time, to give him a match to light a *biddee*. While the obliging-natured Marwaree went to procure the match from the inner portion of his shop, the accused, seeing the coast clear, deliberately opened a cash-box and made off with the ornament and cash in question. When the Marwaree returned, he immediately realised the position of affairs and raised a "hue and cry" after the departing thief. On the runaway perceiving that a Khoja in front of him was preparing to arrest him, he (the accused) threw the ornament into the street. The fugitive was handed over to Inspector Nolan, who managed to recover the necklace and the money by the aid of torches. Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was convicted on the evidence of the witnesses, and was sentenced to undergo twelve months' hard labour, he being known as a notorious character in the town.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th September, as compared with the statement of the 6th September 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	SEPT. 6. Rs.	SEPT. 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,01,000	33,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,90,173	42,43,631
Do. do. at Branches	35,40,135	31,43,397
Inter Deposits	3,15,74,276	3,35,61,814
Post Bills	7,211	7,385
Cash Credits, undrawn	94,294	1,22,435
Rs.	5,31,01,109	5,66,03,542
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	77,17,918	81,10,122
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Mercantile	10,25,352	9 96,996
Loans do. do.	99,25,931	98,39,954
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,633	1,855
Bills Discounted and purchased	98,91,142	91,02 276
Stamps, &c.	18,000	18,880
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,267		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,267	3,91,267
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	99,539	2,81,398
Cash and Currency Notes	2,13,39,515	2,79,21 784
Rs.	5,31,01,109	5,66,03,542

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known, per bottle Re.1-4

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

PLAY was continued at 11-30 on Saturday, on a much faster wicket, and few certainly expected a continuation of small scoring. Dr. Croly was the first to go with four added to his overnight's total, and Mr. Stockdale, who was badly hit by the fast bowler, succumbed to him later on for a good innings of 12, Mr. Harold made a short and a good stay, and the single-innings win hung in the balance till Mr. Anderson joined Captain Cox. The latter was badly missed by Mr. Edyvean, whose hands seldom so fail him, but the miss gave the batsman a not-out innings, and gave Bombay one run to get to win. This run was knocked off at once ; but to finish out the day's play the rest of the Bombay team went in and at 4-15 p. m. had lost 9 wickets for 136. Mr. Steel and Mr. Edyvean were the two principal scorers, with 50 and 56 respectively, and although the match was all over, the "dekhne ke waste" object of playing out the afternoon was accomplished, as those two batsmen each gave a very merry exhibition of what they may probably do again to-day (Monday) if the wicket continues fast.

The following are the details of the full score and analysis :—

BOMBAY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. E. E. Steel, run out	93		
Mr. A. P. Jones, l-b-w b Stockdale	1		
Mr. J. H. Twiss, b Anderson	13	not out	2
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, c Wilson, b Gordon	15		
Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Anderson	1		
Mr. A. E. Barton, c and b Clowes	1		
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Anderson	6		
Mr. J. R. Hume, not out	13	not out	0
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, b Anderson	2		
Mr. J. B. Macbeth, l-b-w b Anderson	5		
Mr. F. J. Clark, c Harold, b Clowes	5		
Extras	3		
Total	158	Total (for no wickets)	2

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr. Croly, c Barton, b Steel	5	b Clark	19
Mr. E. H. Waller, c Macbeth, b Steel	7	b Clark	2
Mr. F. Wilson c Twiss, b Steel	16	c Clark, b Steel	0
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, b Clark	2	b Clark	12
Capt. E. H. Cox, c Edyvean, b Steel	16	not out	16
Major Von Donop, b Steel	8	c Steel, b Clark	0
Mr. R. H. Harold, b Steel	6	b Steel	12
Mr. H. F. Stuart, b Clark	6	st. Nicholson, b Steel	0
Mr. H. L. Gordon, b Steel	0	b Clark	3
Mr. H. Clowes, l-b-w, b Steel	0	b Clark	3
Mr. H. Anderson, not out	2	l-b-w, b Steel	1
Extras	9	Extras	3
Total	77	Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Stockdale	85	36	4	1
Gordon	55	23	3	1
Anderson	105	43	4	5
Stuart	20	21	0	0
Clowes	75	27	8	2

POONA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	110	41	4	8	100	45	5	4
Clark	89	22	7	2	95	33	6	6
Beatty	20	5	0	0				

The Presidency match, Civil *vs.* Military, will be played at Poona to-day (Monday) and the two following days. This match has replaced the old North *vs.* South annual match for the first time this year, and from the names given below it will be seen that two very strong elevens have been selected, and care has been taken to make them as representative as possible. The one place vacant on the Civil side will be filled, it is hoped, from Bombay, in the person of Mr. E. B. Raikes, and with two such bowlers as himself and Mr. Steel, the Military are likely to have all their work cut out for them, especially if the wicket should be a slow one. The names are as follows.

CIVIL.

* Mr. E. E. Steel (capt.).....Bombay.
* Mr. J. F. Edyvean.....Bombay.
Mr. F. J. Clark .....Bombay.
Mr. J. B. Macbeth .....Bombay.
* Mr. A. D. Wilkins.....Ahmednugger.
* Mr. J. C. Pottinger.....Ahmednugger.
* Mr. F. W. Francis.....Ahmedabad.
Mr. C. N. Clifton .....Kaira.
* Mr. J. Sprott.....Satara.
Mr. H. Keys.....Godra.
Another.

MILITARY.

Major Von Donop, R.E. (capt).Poona.
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, R.A. ...Poona.
Mr. H. Anderson, Commt ...Poona.
Dr. Croly, I. M. S .....Poona.
* Mr. J. H. Twiss, R.E, ...Bombay.
* Mr. A. E. Barton, 4th Rifles..Bombay.
* Mr. H. E. Lowis, 9th Bo. I....Mhow.
Mr. E.E. Edlmann, R. A.....Ahmedabad.
Mr. T. M. Usborne, R. A.....Deesa.
* Capt. R. B. Page, Lanc. Fusrs.
* Capt. W. G. Alban, 13th Bo. I.
* Played in the North and South match last year.

LAWN-TENNIS.

On the conclusion of the Bombay *vs.* Poona match above detailed, a match at lawn-tennis was played on the Poona Gymkhana courts between Messrs. E. F. Nicholson and A. E. Barton, representing Bombay, and Major Von Donop and Mr. S. R. Arthur, C. S., representing Poona, and the latter won by 6-5, 6-2. The Bombay pair, who both happen to be in the cricket eleven and have had no tennis practice since the Bombay monsoon began, made a very good fight nevertheless during the first set, and there were some long and close rallies, which brought rounds of applause from a large gallery assembled to witness the match. Mr. Nicholson's low volleys were not quite so accurate as usual, but all his high ones were as strong as ever, and had his partner, whose back-play, though steady, was not the game on the fast Poona courts played more at the net, the first set might have fallen to Bombay. Mr. Arthur, whose play was at least 15 better than his form during the last Bombay tournament, was particularly brilliant, and his volleying has seldom been seen to such advantage. The Major, who appeared none the worse for his fielding-out at cricket just before, gave Mr. Arthur every assistance and rarely missed anything. This pair, who have yet to play off their tie in the Poona doubles, should, if they play up to their form on Saturday, carry all before them.

A match at racquets between Bombay and Poona will be played off on Thursday next. Mr. R. T. Rickards and Mr. G. Rivett-Carnac are expected to appear for, Bombay, but the home pair are not yet settled.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

The Parsee Gymkhana suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the John Bright Club on Sunday last. The latter, winning the toss, went in to bat, and so well did all perform, that after losing 7 wickets for 157 runs their captain declared their innings closed—a step which turned out to be a very timely one. The Gymkhana on going in offered but little resistance. Davur and Dubash alone batted well and hit merrily for 37 and 26, respectively. The innings closed for 87 just before call of time. The Gymkhana with one substitute still played one man short, and the team, such as it was, was a weak one.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M R Wadia, b Daboo	11
J E Reporter, c Powwala, b Davur	22
N Mahaluxmiwala, b Davur	10
B D Gagrat, c Powwala, b Daboo	16
R D Ayrton, c Tata, b Powwala	40
H B Massani, c Spencer, b Tata	17
F H Bode, not out	21
D F Jasawala, c Dubash, b Tata	0
K A Mehta, not out	6
C M Khambatta } to bat.	
D B Tapia }	
Extras	13
Total	156

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
C N Davur	135	8	39	2
*D D Powwala	85	4	40	1
D M Daboo	90	2	42	2
D J Tata	55	2	22	2

* Bowled 2 wides.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B R Patel, b Mehta	7
E N Davur, b Mehta	37
D J Tata, c Mehta, b Tapia	0
D D Dubash, l-b-w b Wadia	26
D M Daboo, c Jassawala, b Wadia	0
R F Malbarwala, c Massani, b Wadia	3
D D Powwala, b Gagrat	2
M H Vajifdar, c Ayrton, b Mehta	0
K N Spencer, not out	4
R Jamsetji (sub) b Wadia	0
M D Karanjia, absent	
Extras	8
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
K M Mehta	55	3	22	3
D D Tapia	25	0	15	1
B D Gagrat	40	1	21	1
J E Reporter	10	0	7	0
M B Wadia	37	4	14	4

HINDU C. C. *VS.* H. H. THE THAKORE OF WADHWAN'S ELEVEN.

A match was played between the above teams on Friday last, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the Hindus by 67 runs. Mr. Nayak, the Hindu captain, winning the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Chambhare and Motiwala. The commencement, however, was very discouraging for the Hindus, as after 2 runs had been scored, 2 successive "grubs" from Junglee, sent back Chambhare and Jayakar to the pavilion. Broker joined Motiwala and a very valuable stand was made, the score rising to 60, when the fourth wicket fell, Broker being credited with 25, and Motiwala with 28. Chonkar and Joshi also played a good inning for 17 and 11 runs respectively. The batsmen who followed, did not offer any resistance, and the Hindu innings closed for 91 runs. Junglee was very effective with his "grubs," as the ground was slightly slippery owing to the late rains. It is needless to describe in detail the batting performance of the Thakore's team, as none of them could stand against Chonkar and Morarjee, and their venture could only realise 24 runs, of which 14 only were from the bat. It must be acknowledged, however, that H. H. the Thakore Saheb's Eleven was placed at a great disadvantage, owing to the absence of the European members of the team. The Thakore's eleven, being 67 runs short, had to follow on, and scored 36 runs for two wickets. Subjoined are the full scores :—

HINDU C. C.

Broker, b Shivshunkar	25
Chamare, b Junglee	0
Motiwala, b Junglee	28
H. C. C., b Junglee	0
Chonkar, b Junglee	17
Joshi, l-b-w, b Luxmishunkar	11
Gosavi, b Luxmishunkar	0
Dalal, not out	0
Nayak, b Junglee	0
Morarji, run out	3
Vyavaharkar, b Junglee	7
Extras	7
Total	91

H. H. THE THAKORE'S TEAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Kanji, b Morarjee	0		
Vajesing, c Broker, b Morarjee	1		
Samutji, b Morarjee	7		
Junglee, b Chonkar	0	not out	7
Morenas, c H. C. C. b Chonkar	1	b Nayak	11
H. H. Thakore Saheb, l-b-w Chonkar	0	not out	10
Moolshunkar, c H. C. C. b b Chonkar	1		
Luxmishunkar, b Chonkar	0		
Shivshunker, b Morarji	2		
Hirjee, run not	0	c and b Gosavi	8
Fatebeg, not out	2		
Extras	10		
Total	24	Total	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. H. THE THAKORE'S TEAM.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Shivshunkar	52	35	1	1
Junglee	44	25	2	6
Morenas	25	20	1	0
Moolshunkar	5	1	0	0
* Luxmishunkar	10	2	1	2

* Bowled 1 wide.

HINDU C. C.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
* Morarji	55	8	6	4
Chonkar	55	6	6	5

* Bowled 1 no ball.

PARSEE C. C. VS. SIR J. J. INSTITUTE C. C.

A match was played on Sunday between the above clubs, and according to the result of the first innings, the Parsee Cricket Club won the game by 23 runs, the Parsees having scored 86 runs against 63 of the Institute. The chief contributors on the Parsee side were Mr. Writer 24, Mr. Nicholson R. 17, Mr. Panthaki 12, and Mr. Canteenvalla 9. Amongst the opponents Mr. N. Masani only entered into double figures, and scored 23 runs. In the second venture Sir J. J. Institute Club made only 57 runs, leaving the Parsee Cricket Club to make 35 runs to win. Mr. Major and Writer knocked up 23 runs, when time was called, which saved the Institution Club from suffering defeat of several wickets.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 14.

Buchanan, Lieut, Ms., 7th M Infty 2, from sick leave from England.
Kinnard, Lieut, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Gillispie, 2nd Lieut, Bengal 1st Leinster Regt on duty.
Fawcett, Captain, Bengal 5th Lancers, from leave, Eng.
Sherston, Capt, Beng Rifle Bede, from sick leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Home, Lieut, R E on duty, from Rawal Pindi

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Bode Captain, Bo, 2nd Midx Regt, on duty to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Bishop, Captain, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Hornton, Br-Genl, Bo Comdy Bo Dist, on duty, to Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Cates, Dy Surgeon-Genl, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Nasik.
Broome, Captain, Bo, 9th Infy, on leave, to Mhow.
Fawcett, Captain, Bengal, 5th Lancers, off leave to.
Buchanan, Lieut, Ms. 7th N Infty.
Kennard, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee,
Gillespie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Lienster Regt, on duty, to Agra.
Sherston, Captain, Bengal, Rifle Bde, on leave, to Bareilly.
Seton, Captain and Adjt, Bengal 1st Leinster Regt, on leave, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 16th September 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 to-night. All Recruits are requested to attend, as well as N. C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill for Recruits only at the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening. Uniform to be worn.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits on Wednesday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 20th instant, at 7 a. m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty., Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

4. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all Recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant B. V. R. Corps.

THE Chinese Minister, Sieh-Ta-jen, visited the Foreign Office on Wednesday (27th ult.) and exchanged the ratification of the Sikkim-Thibet treaty signed between the Chinese Minister-Resident and the Viceroy of India in March last.

THE correspondent of the Paris *Temps* has been paying a visit to Major Serpa Pinto, and found the distinguished filibuster shaking the ashes of his cigarette into an earthenware spittoon of peculiar shape. The vessel represents John Bull with his money-bags in his hands and a complacent smile on his bloated face. But whatever solace Major Pinto and his family may derive from the lineaments of this fetish, they are careful that it shall not be a cause of offence to the English lady

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, A BUNGALOW on PARLEE HILL BANDORA Furnished. Apply to Mr. E. C. MONOD, French Bank.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

A LADY wishes to recommend a GOOD HOME for INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN in Cornwall. Very healthy situation. Where a relative of hers has been carefully and well looked after. References to be exchanged. "N. R. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co, 55, Parliament St. London.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, ARAB HORSE and HARNESS, property of a gentleman, turn out complete Rs. 700. No reasonable offer declined Apply MANAGER, CUMBALLA HOTEL.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz, Cough pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen Merchants, Civil and Military Officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazillian Pebbles or perfect Optical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR Oculist, Optician. 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goil kera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala's Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT, at 47, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOUSE.—Open at the top of the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINE SCOTCH OATS.—A consignment per s.s. Hispania, just received. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3 ; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 ; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ALL our ORGANS, WATCHES and other Goods can be exchanged within a month if not approved of. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great poets : by W. E. H. PRICE, B.C.S. Price Annas 1.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6230 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. AURAL SURGEON. LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN, *LONDON*. Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2. Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices :—

1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. [illegible] and Co., Abdoolah, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 Years in Practice. No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

inted and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Bhugwandass Narottandass and Gordhandass Nurseydass, two of the executors of Gungabai, wife of the said Gordhandass Nurseydass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramjee Ludha, pursuant to the power of sale in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1888, and the agreement, dated the 15th day of April, 1890, contained, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Parel, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 363-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south by a passage, and on towards the east and west by the property of Hunsraj Ramjee, a portion of which said premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 91 and new No. 16381, and old Survey No. 2 and new Survey No. 2514, and the remaining portion bears no Collector's number, and which said premises were for some time past occupied by the tenants of the trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, and which is a portion of the hereditament demised by the indentures of lease under lease and sub-under lease dated, respectively, the 5th of September, 1887, 11th, and 23rd days of June, 1888, and made respectively between, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Kt, Joseph Jefferson, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, of the one part and Hari Shridhar of the other part, the said Hari Shridhar of the one part and Haj ee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff of the other part, and the said Hajee Adam Hajee Abdool Latiff of the one part and the said Ramjee Ludha of the other part, together with all the erections and buildings standing thereon

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Muljee Bhugwanidass Barbhaye, Solitor, at his office, No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

THE latest quotations for Silver, from London and New York were given in our report under Saturday evening's date, as well as those for Produce ; and the only additional telegraphic news since to hand relates to London financial quotations. The rate for Four per cent. Rupee Securities was ⅛ higher at £87⅞, and for 4½ per cents. it was up ½ at £90. The market rate of discount was ¼ per cent. higher both for short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅞ per cent. all round. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was advanced 1-16d. say to 1s. 8¼d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,46,542
" " Branches	Dec.	"	96,758
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	39,77,538
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,92,204
Loans	Dec.	"	88,980
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	7,77,864
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,85,859
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	35,83,267

Notwithstanding the recent reduction in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount to the low level of three per cent. for the minimum, money has continued to flow copiously into the coffers of the Bank, the large increase in the Cash Balance of over 35¾ lakhs being disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon. The actual falling off in the trade demand for money is, however, represented by a considerably larger sum than this, for, as will be seen from the figures which we give above for comparison, while Private Deposits had become greater by 39¼ lakhs, Bills Discounted had decreased materially, and Loans officially, the diminution in trade requirements being in the aggregate some 41½ lakhs, the difference between this sum and the actual Balance being accounted for by a decrease in Government Deposits, and a larger amount in Government Securities and with other Banks. The sluggishness in all branches of trade which has now for some time obtained may be expected in the holiday week on which we have entered to become stagnation, with little hope of renewed vitality in the nearer future.

COTTON has become decidedly dull here to-day, and though rates are generally quoted as before, easier terms would probably have been accepted by holders of stock had buyers come forward. The reported purchases have been under 500 bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 169¼ ; Indore, at Rs. 166 ; Dhamargaum, at Rs. 188 ; and Broach Ginned at Rs. 188 per candy.

There was again more or less rain in all the districts of the Omrawuttee Cotton circle during the latter half of last week, and the crop was doing well, the plants showing bolls in most districts, while at Dhulia the prospects were much improved. Rain was still needed in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle ; but from Cawnpore, where the rainfall has been excessive this season, where 1¼ inch more had fallen since last Thursday, and where it was still showing, it is reported that the Cotton fields may be improved slightly by the present weather, which seems doubtful, as the plants in that district have been suffering from the excessive rain. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the plants continued to flourish. In the Dholleră circle there had been some much-needed rain in every district excepting Veerumgaum (from which there is no report to-day), the fall registered at Dholera itself having been 2½ inches, and at Bhownugger 1¼ inch, while at Wadwan the fall though light had been general on the district ; and the crop was flourishing, prospects having materially improved.

WHEAT.—The feeling in this market also has been dull to-day, and very little fresh business for export has transpired ; but dealers have not lowered their pretensions at all ; and we quote previous prices all round.

SEEDS have been a very quiet market, with no quotable movement in rates, a moderate business having been done principally in *Linseed* at the former basis.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,362 bales.
Wheat	8,450 cwt.
Linseed	2,181 "
Castor Seed	2,553 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, nominally at previous quotations ; but there is nothing doing to test the market, no fresh business worth mentioning having transpired again to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Opening with a firm feeling at an advance of 1-16d. on Saturday's closing quotations, Bank remittance being just quoted at 1s. 8⅜ for Demand and 1s. 8-5-16 for Telegraphic, and three months' sight Credits to 1s. 8 11-6d. ; the market has been strong and advancing all day, and a further rise in rates of another 1-16d. which before closing for the holidays till Friday, became ¼d. was established. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 8 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	2·19	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone, and the price of Four per cents has moved up 1-16 per cent. for Money and ⅛ per cent. for Account, quotations closing for the holidays at 103⅛ for cash ; 102 15-16 for the coming settlement ; and 102⅜ for the 30th October account.

SHARES.—Business in this market has been almost a blank to-day, and the only changes in our quotations of Cotton Mill shares this evening are a decline of Rs.2¼ in Jamshed, and of Rs.5 in Lukmidas. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 3,480, and Rs. 10 for the new issue, at Rs. 870 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10¼d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅜ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87⅜
4½ per cent. "	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	53d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Moulmein route to Siam, right between Moulmein and Tavoy interruption continues beyond Indian frontier.

Cable Perim-Suakin interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAHHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	1	34	...	20
Suez	15	1	25	...	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 15th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	48	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Aug 24, at Combe House, Backwell, Somerset, wife of Col J R B Atkinson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, of a son.

HICKS—Aug 19, at Southsea-terrace, wife of Capt C P G Hicks, R N, commanding H M S Serapis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—BLAIR—Aug 26, at Free Anderston Church, University-avenue, Hill-head, Glasgow, A A Smith, East India Merchant, Glasgow, to Madge, daughter of G MacLellan Blair, J P, Glasgow.

TREVELYAN—MAIR—Aug 21, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, E J Trevelyan, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, Judge of the High Court of Bengal, son of late Maj-Gen H W Trevelyan, C B, R A, to Julia Isabel, daughter of E W Mark, late H B M Consul at Marseilles.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—Aug 20, at Clarendon-terrace, Brighton, W H Bayley, late H E I C S, (Madras Presidency), aged 77.

BEADON—Aug 27, in London, Henry Sneyd Beadon, Bengal Civil Service, son of late Sir Cecil Beadon, aged 49.

BRADFORD—Aug 22, at Calcutta, M E Bradford, Bengal Civil Service, son of Sir E R C Bradford, K C B, aged 23.

HAWTREY—Aug 18, at Lancaster-road, Notting-Hill, W, Mary Harriot, wife of John Purvis Hawtrey, and daughter of late Maj G R Siddons, Bengal Cavalry, aged 37.

MACKENZIE—Aug 22, at Gloucester Houses, Hyde Park, Margaret, wife of Sir W Mackenzie, K C B, C S I.

MCCONAGHEY—Aug 17, at Seaford, Sussex, M A McConaghey, Bengal Civil Service, aged 51.

MCGILLIVRAY—Aug 22, at Hart-street, W C, Col S F McGillivray, of the Bombay Army, Retired, aged 53.

SIDDONS—Aug 18, at Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, Mary Harriot Hawtrey, daughter of Maj G R Siddons, of the Bengal Cavalry, aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1890.

BOMBAY suffers from the fact that, in spite of all that Western civilisation has done for it, the town is still very inadequately supplied with houses built expressly for Europeans, and inhabited exclusively by them. Such houses have, nevertheless, become one of the most urgent needs of the European population, who find that owing to the enhanced value of property it is no longer possible to secure the amount of domestic privacy and comfort that their social habits require, except at a prohibitive rent. Despite increasing intercourse and the happy growth of friendlier relations between the two races, Europeans and their neighbours have not yet brought themselves to sharing houses. This adds greater urgency to the demand for a special class of houses which will adequately meet the requirements of Europeans in a large tropical city. Local conditions would indicate that in a good quarter of Bombay, such a house should not be less than six stories in height; and, if the ventilation were properly carried out, the floors need not be more than 13 feet apart. The top floor would then be 69 feet above the street, including a plinth of 4 feet. For those who are able to mount 69 feet to their dwellings the advantage of living, and above all sleeping, at such a height are most important. The greater coolness, dryness, and purity of the atmosphere, the absence of flies, and of the too familiar smell of drains, all combine to render a fifth floor a most desirable place of residence. At one hundred feet above the surface of the ground Bombay possesses a climate of wonderful salubrity, uncontaminated by the works of the Municipality and untroubled by the inspectors of the Health Office. If we knew a little more about the composition of the air, and its relation to health, we should hardly be content to make journeys, and spend considerable sums, for a change of air while what we want is within a few yards of us. Doing our best or worst we can only succeed in polluting a small fraction of the infinite volumes of pure air that blow daily over the town, and this would be of no consequence if we did not manage to live in this foul air as if there were nothing better to be had.

The ideal house would be built around a quadrangular court, having an area equal to one-fourth of that of the house, and the balcony would have an area of not less than one-third of the floor space. The building ought to face four streets, so as to be safe from any interference with its exposure to the wind, and the quadrangle should be connected with the street by a sufficient number of arched passages to ensure thorough ventilation. A lofty house, built around a quadrangle greatly facilitates ventilation, as there is a natural upward current in the courtyard during the night, and a downward current during the day, due to the effect of the sun on the building. At the present time, Europeans living in a Bombay tenement house are exposed to many annoyances. Some are due to prejudice, but are none the less aggravating for that reason. The absence of any real ceiling, or of any method of deadening sound, makes such houses far noisier than they need be. Defective or dangerous sanitary arrangements due to the ignorance of the builder and owner are an even worse evil. Dirt and disorder in the common stairs and passages also diminish the joys of existence in a tenement house. The idea of cleanliness in such a staircase in Bombay would often lead one to suppose it to be part of the street. The walls are adorned with expectoral decorations, which are laid on with in artistic disregard of the dado line. The windows are obscure, and the rarely swept steps accumulate all kinds of rubbish, and frequently bear traces of having door-mats shaken upon them. The cleaning of boots and other property of the tenant is not infrequently performed on the landings. The absence of waiting-rooms for servants is another indication of the difference of ideas concerning the arrangement of a house that will always exist between a Eastern and a European architect. The ventilation is almost always bad. During wet weather there is no provision for letting air through the building without admitting the rain. Little or no provision is made for the lodging of servants, and communication with the kitchens by means of bells or speaking tubes does not exist. Generally, the division of the rooms and passage having been made by people who know nothing of the ways and tastes of Europeans, there is much wasted space and a lack of convenience. One of the principal reasons for the defective arrangements of an oriental house is the very popular idea that as soon as a man has money enough to build, he suddenly acquires the talent and knowledge of an architect. The inevitable conclusion follows, that money spent on plans is so much capital lost beyond recovery. It may happen that the inspired builder has some misgivings about his foundations, which do not always turn out all he wishes ; so he tries to get some cheap advice to carry him up to the plinth, but once there he feels himself master of the situation. If he wants an idea, the mistry is only too ready to give him irresponsible advice gratis, and the result is that Bombay is more in need of a stringent code of building regulations than any city in the world. Nowhere is there to be found more reckless disregard of every principle of sound construction. At the present moment Bombay requires at least from one hundred and fifty to two hundred sets of rooms designed by a first-rate architect, and well built, in a good quarter of the town. The better the arrangement of the building the less cubical space will be required per individual, as our sense of comfort depends less upon the amount of space around us than upon a constant yet almost imperceptible renewal of the atmosphere in our neighbourhood, which is ventilation. The floors should all be fireproof, both for safety in case of fire, and for isolation from noises above and below. Every landing should be provided with apparatus for the prompt extinction of fire at its commencement. This precaution would be duly recognised by the insurance companies. All the stairs, both main and service, should be of stone so as to be incombustible and almost noiseless under foot. The main-stairs should not be less than five feet wide, and they should be well lighted by day and night. The drainage of the house should be carried out in the most thorough manner so that every storey should be equally free from sewer gas. It is worthy of note that some of the worst schemes of house drainage in Bombay have cost as much in the first installation, and much more eventually, than a thoroughly well-arranged system of drain and sullage pipes. Such a building as we are treating of should have no stables. There are several good reasons for this. The stables, if they existed, would be under some part of the house. They would cause a nuisance, and attract flies. Being occupied by many different tenants, they could not be kept up to any high standard of cleanliness, and, lastly, the grooms and attendants, being usually the most noisy and unruly of the servant class, would be a constant annoyance to the tenants in general. In the matter of internal arrangement there is much to be done to economise space and to increase convenience. The kitchens would be best placed on the roof, which should be flat, with a parapet-wall around it. A hoist would connect the kitchens with the dining rooms, and, in order to have complete communication, a double-speaking tube should be added. This would save one servant in each set of rooms. It is probable that many of the tenants would not care to have a kitchen, with all its attendant worries. In the ideal mansion, therefore, if ever it should be built, there would be room for a good restaurant on the ground floor, to which tenants might subscribe, taking their meals either in the public dining room or in their own quarters. A small but well appointed Turkish bath on the roof would make a welcome addition to the comforts of the establishment. The climate of Bombay is especially suited to the use of this bath, which does much to counteract the effects of the hot season.

But there may seem to be too much in the project for it to be carried out in our time, and candidly we are not troubling ourselves about posterity, who are sure to have all this and much more, including, we may be sure, a laundry filled with European appliances. There is nothing in all we have suggested that is not to be found in actual practice in other countries, along with many additional arrangements for easing the friction of every-day life, such as the lift which has replaced stairs in many of the lofty houses in Europe and America. At the present moment there are houses in New York of fourteen stories, lighted electrically, heated with hot air or hot water, fitted with lifts, telephones, and fire alarms, and using in the hot weather electrically-driven punkahs. Here in Bombay a building containing one hundred tenements could easily bear the expense of a steam engine or other motor, if space allowed it, for working hoists, ventilators, and electric lights ; but if water-power could be obtained for the lift, and for ventilation, it would be preferable, especially if the water, after having done its work, could be used for domestic or garden purposes. A block of buildings such as we have attempted to describe would cost about as much as an average-sized cotton mill, and, although it would never yield the profit of a successful manufactory, it would be free from most of the fluctuations to which industrial and commercial undertakings are liable. The management would, however, have to be in thoroughly competent hands. Nothing short of a constant and methodical supervision could maintain the standard of cleanliness and order necessary to the character of the house. There are in Bombay enough Europeans capable of appreciating both the advantages and the necessary restrictions of such dwellings to render their construction a work of wide public utility. But it seems useless to talk about projects for making life more worth living until, Government see their way to giving us more land to build upon.

THE Transcaspian Railway has always had the reputation of being one of the most cheaply constructed lines in the world. The details have recently been published of the cost of the extension of the line from Tcharjui on the Oxus to Samarkand, a section about 340 versts, or 226 miles, in length, and these show that General Annenkoff has rightly been credited with being one of the most economical railway constructors of his time. The cost per verst is 34,832 roubles, or five thousand roubles less than that of the cheapest of the Russian railways already in existence, and the rate is the more remarkable, inasmuch as it costs over five thousand roubles a verst to send materials to Central Asia. Taking the rouble at two shillings, and the verst at two-thirds of a mile, this agrees pretty closely with Mr. Curzon's estimate of the cost of the line. Its cheapness is the more remarkable, considering that the Russian Government, with a keen regard for the interests of native industry, were careful not to buy their rails and rolling stock in the cheapest market. In comparing the cost with other Russian railways, it must, no doubt, be remembered that in their case the demands of a corrupt bureaucracy added to the expenditure. General Annenkoff apparently was more than a match for corrupt contractors, and still more corrupt officials, and unless he had insisted upon his staff working with clean hands it would not have been possible to make the line so cheaply. Comparisons must not be too closely applied in dealing with railway construction, but there are those who think they can see a parallel between what is called the "Desert Line," projected between the Indus and Delhi, and General Annenkoff's great work. As there is a river in Monmouth and a river in Macedon, so there are sands in the Jeysulmere desert as there are sands in the steppes. It may be interesting, therefore, to note that Rs. 82,420 per mile is the estimate which Mr. Horace Bell has given for that railway.

MOST local readers of the article in the *Calcutta Review* on "the Pursuit of Natural History among the Natives of India," to which we referred the other day will think that in naming only the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who at one time occupied the chair of botany in the Grant Medical College, and Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, as leading botanists on this side of India, the writer, Mr. S. C. Mittra, made an important omission, and did no doubt a unconscious injustice to the work of at least on eminent Bombay botanist. Dr. Lisboa's botanical researches have been important enough to be known of even so far afield as Calcutta. He has not only shown his interest in the science by founding a scholarship in it at the Grant Medical College, but he has been a frequent contributor to local botanic literature. His paper in the Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Mahableshwar plants may be mentioned in this connection, as may be his papers on plants undescribed in Dalzell and Gibson's "Bombay Flora" ; a paper read before the Grant College Medical Society on the mode of ascertaining the altitude of a place by its flora and fauna ; a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society on Mahableshwar and other arrowroot plants growing in India ; and a series of papers on Bombay grasses contributed to the journal of the same Society. Lastly, we may mention—though it is first in importance—Dr. Lisboa's "Useful Plants of the Bombay Presidency," which takes up nearly the whole of the botanical volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, in which he has described all the timber trees and their wood, the fibrous and medicinal plants, the Hindu religious plants, the gums and vegetable dyes to be found in the Presidency—a work for which he was thanked by Government.

THE letter from the Solicitors to the Bhownugger Durbar to one of the Guzerati papers which we printed yesterday shows that the State authorities are anxious that their action in connection with the recent defamation and the sequelæ thereto shall not be hindered by misrepresentations of the steps they are taking. Some of the vernacular papers have been busy during the past few days in giving currency to rumours relating to punitive action alleged to have been taken against certain high officials in Bhownugger. The only ground for these reports, some of which are of an exaggerated character, is that five men in the service of the State have been suspended, pending official inquiry into charges of complicity in defaming the State. References which have been made in some of the reports to the retired Dewan, Mr. Gaorishankar, are entirely unfounded, the only pretext for them being that his two sons are amongst the persons whose conduct will form the subject of investigation. It may be added that confessions spontaneously made by the Brahmachari and Chagan Sunderjee in the Oomercary Gaol since they were sentenced fully bear out the information previously obtained from independent sources as to the aiders and abettors of the defamation. Chagan, who, it will be remembered, was sentenced by the Ahmedabad City Magistrate to two years' imprisonment, after his conviction by the Bombay High Court, for libelling Mr. Proctor Sims, has lately appealed against this sentence to the Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who on Friday last dismissed his appeal.

IT may interest our readers connected with the cotton trade to learn that the *Economist*, in quoting a leading article that appeared in these columns on the 1st August on the subject of the false packing of Indian cotton, says that the question had for some time been before the United Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester, and in view of a representative committee of merchant spinners and brokers having been appointed by the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited, to consider and report on the whole question, a conference of Lancashire Surat spinners was about to be held in Manchester to discuss the matter. In this connection it is not without interest to notice the direction which legislation in America on the subject of adulteration is taking. A good deal of excitement has been created in Congress over a bill which proposes to enact that when lard is mixed with cotton-seed oil the fact should be stated upon the packing. If the seller of so-called Berar cotton of which forty per cent. is Belati were compelled to declare upon each bale the respective proportions of the real article and sham article contained in it, the present practice would soon be at an end. The action that is being taken at home clearly shows that the old official apology for doing nothing, "that there was a demand for mixed cotton," is out of date.

A TELEGRAM received yesterday from the head-office of the National Bank of India states that the net profits of the Bank for the half year ending 30th June, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year, amount to £56,159. The Bank pays a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum and carries forward £44,496 to the next account.

THE Secretary of State, says *Indian Engineering*, has informed the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, that the Government of India have provided the necessary funds for the commencement of this line in 1891-92, and its completion in 1893-94. The provision made by the Government of India covers an expenditure of 25 lakhs in 1891-92, of 50 lakhs in 1892-93, and 75 lakhs in 1893-91, making a total outlay of 150 lakhs on the proposed railway. The railway company, however, are still pressing for the provision of funds during the current financial year, and, as we stated some time back, have sent in an application for eight lakhs to be placed at their disposal in October or November next, for this work.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Engineering* writes :—The death of the late Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE SLAVE TRADE APPROVED.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 15.

A German official decree has been promulgated at Bagamoyo sanctioning the free purchase and sale of slaves.

The news has created great sensation.

Residents and traders here express themselves astounded at Germany's action in this matter.

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The situation at Southampton has again become critical, the seamen and firemen having threatened to boycott the shipping firms which refused to grant an increase of wages to their men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 14.

The Armenian Patriarch has sent a letter to the Porte, in which he insists on resigning owing to ill-health.

THE BELGIAN WORKMEN'S CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 14.

The Belgian Workmen's Congress has unanimously resolved to organise a general strike in order to break the opposition of the employers to universal suffrage.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 14.

Considerable excitement prevails among the Arabs here owing to the issue of a German decree permitting an unrestricted traffic in slaves in the Bagamoyo district.

EARTHQUAKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Simla at 2 a.m. on Monday morning, and also at Mussoorie in a lighter form.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

The Annual Rifle Meeting at Simla begins on the 17th instant. The usual camp will be formed at Annandale; and Major Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, will be Commandant in charge.

CHOLERA VICTIMS.

Surgeon-Major S. K. Cotter, Medical Staff; and Surgeon D. M. Jack, Indian Medical Service, both died of cholera at Lucknow.

THE LUSHAI ATTACK.

Latest news from Lieut. Cole, dated Changsee, state that he is still in communication by heliograph with the other Fort. The firing has ceased in both places, the party being relieved by the Frontier police, under Lieut. Swinton. The 44th Gurkhas, if unopposed, will reach Changsee in a ten days' march. Four posts of the Lushai Frontier is occupied by the 40th Bengal Infantry. There are no signs of any attack against our side of the border.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The usual flower show will not be held this season owing, it is stated, to lack of public interest. The money given by donors will be refunded.

CRICKET: MILITARY *VS.* CIVILIANS.

The match Military *vs.* Civilians commenced to-day. Military went in first. The play was of an excellent order throughout the match and promises to be a close one, though at present it is in favour of the Civilians, who have still five men to be disposed of. For the Military, Mr. Page scored 33, Mr. Stockdale 33, Mr. Barton 23, and Major Von Donop, not out, 18. The innings closed for 148. For the Civilians, Mr. Steel made 17, Mr. Edyvean 15, Mr. Wilkins 42, Mr. Francis 15, and Mr. Pottinger, not out, 44. Messrs. Steel, Clark, Macbeth, and Clifton bowled for the Civilians and Messrs. Anderson, Stockdale, Barton, and Eddleman, for the Military

THE "OOTHAMNA" CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 15.

A large gathering of Parsees assembled in the fire-temple yesterday on the occasion of the "Oothamna" ceremony of the late Shett Byramjee Jejeebhai, C.S.I. The meeting expressed much sorrow at the loss the community has suffered, and decided to send a letter of condolence to the deceased gentleman's family.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The Right Rev. Dr. Coadon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, died yesterday at Bangalore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Po left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 13th instant at 12 o'clock, and the s. s. Bormida left Singapore for Bombay on the 14th inst.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14.	
10 p.m.	79·4
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.	
6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	76·4
2 a.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	77·1

ABOUT half-past 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mill, situated behind the work-shops of Mr. Richardson and Cruddas at Byculla. The fire was put out in about half an hour with the efficient assistance rendered by the Municipal steamers, but not before damage to the extent of about Rs. 15,000 was caused. Another fire broke out about a quarter to 7 o'clock last evening on the premises of the Queen Mill, situated on the Fergusson Road, next to the B. B. and C. I. Railway work-shops, of which Messrs. K. M. Heramaneck and Co. are the agents. A large quantity of cotton was burned, and much damage was caused to the machinery. The Municipal steamers were promptly brought to bear upon the flames, and the fire was extinguished about 9 p.m.

THE POONA SEASON.

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

[illegible] been a little various during the p[illegible] it has caused us some inconveni[illegible] its fitful fancies, we have borne them with our usual equanimity; and at any rate there is no longer any necessity for levelling imprecations on the devoted heads of the Cantonment Magistrate and his myrmidons for not watering the roads. The weather has settled that on its own account, without the slightest regard to overrunning the budget allotment portioned out by the Municipality for the purpose of laying the dust; and now we can ride and drive about in peace without the fear of any of the ills which flesh is heir to being incorporated into our system by the clouds of pulverised Deccan trap, which have of late been gaily careering about. On Monday evening it was pretty well a case of swimming to the Kirkee Theatre; and on Tuesday evening the windows of heaven were opened with a vengeance. The thunder and lightning were tremendous, and did anything but speak peace to troubled consciences. Then the thermometer began to give trouble, and the air was muggy and stifling to a degree. However, we have changed all that by now. The Gymkhana at Ganesh Khind, for which invitations had been issued for Wednesday, had to be put off till next week, when satisfactory arrangements for the weather have been effected. But that is about the only social event which had to be postponed. Gallant mariners who laughed the elements to scorn, toiled up the river on Tuesday, regardless of being drenched to the skin. The theatre at Kirkee was crowded on Monday, and though the mess tent, which had been hospitably provided by the Royal Artillery for refreshments of all kinds for those who had gone to patronise their theatre at Kirkee was a trifle saturated, yet, after all the verandah of the theatre made an admirable substitute, and all went merry as a marriage bell The rain was enough to keep people away from the Gymkhana dance on Tuesday; but not a bit of it, no less than seventy people sat down to dinner in the badminton shed, and the ball-room was well filled. The dance went as well as Gymkhana dances always go, and that is saying a good deal. There was no other public entertainment of this nature this week; but Magdala House celebrated one of its famous small-and-earlier on Friday with great *eclat*.

The great event of the week has been the performance of Robert Macaire at Kirkee on Monday and Wednesday. The play was a magnificent success; and afforded us about two hours and a half of the most rollicking fun on each occasion. The house was most enthusiastic on both evenings; and our unanimous conclusion was that we had not had such a good three-rupees' worth for a long time. The scene opens with the exterior of the "Duke's Head," the sign-board having an excellent likeness of our late Commander-in-Chief, and bearing the superscripture of the "Rosherville arms" crossed out. The scenery was extremely pretty, and a belated wayfarer would have been only too glad to have chanced upon the hospitable tenement of mine host of the Duke's Head. The second act showed us the interior of the inn, with the *table d'hote* not even omitting the bill of fare, which included such luxuries as potage, pooh-Reay a la Indienne aux Harris-cots, rot, canards de la saison, sauce O'Foole, and finished up with bun a la scene-shifter and crabs en out-rigger a la regatta. The play commences with a song by the chorus of peasants, of whom the men were clad in garments of divers colours, fearfully and wonderfully fashioned, and the ladies in ravishing costumes beautiful to behold. The first duty of the ladies of a chorus is to look pretty, and this they achieved to perfection; but it is also their business to act their parts as if they felt them. There was no doubt that they all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the *role* of village peasants, and to fill it as to the manner born, with any amount of verve and vivacity. Their first song "Ring forth, ye bells" was followed by a pretty and well executed, if not very elaborate dance; and then the chorus fell back on either side of the stage while Dumont, the burly landlord, appeared on the scene, and the real business of the day commenced. He is about to celebrate the wedding of Charles, his adopted son and heir, with Clementine, the daughter of Germenil, a wealthy farmer; but in spite of the beauty of the bride Charles doesn't quite seem to fancy the thralls of wedlock, and tries to get out of it by various devices. First he begs his adopted father and Pierre, the waiter, to bring out their handkerchiefs, while they listen to his "tale of woe," which he forthwith sings to a delightful tune taken from Ruy Blas, Dumont helping him through with his mournful history, and the two executing a dance with Pierre after each verse. Here is one of the verses:—

"The way you arrived was hardly fair,
Listen to the tale of woe,
Being left wasn't right, as you're aware,
You were labelled "This side up with care."
With care, with care,
Listen to his tale of woe."

Thus Clementine and her father are introduced, and there were not many who were disposed to differ with Pierre when he remarks, "If that's the lady, I admire your taste." She wore a simple but most effective wedding dress, such as a village belle would choose, and carried a band-box marked "Trousseau." To quote from another well-known play by the same popular author, "her smile was so bewitching that she stole our hearts away." Her first song, "On a wedding morning all the world seems gay" was charmingly and gracefully sung; and it was followed after a short interval by a concerted piece with a catching refrain of "climbing up the old inn stairs, upon which all exeunt into the inn for luncheon with a dance. As space is limited I may at once mention, to avoid any future misunderstandings, that everything in Robert Macaire is done with a dance and a song. No sooner is one over than you are into the thick of another. When the principals want a little rest they shove on the chorus to dance and sing; and like Epps' Cocoa, they make an excellent substitute, grateful and comforting. The luncheon being fairly under weigh the hero (and another) of the piece, Robert Macaire and his timorous accomplice Jacques Strop, the two runaway robbers, enter, to the sound of mysterious music, and proceed to mature their felonious little plans for robbing Peter without being retarded by any sentimental obligation with regard to paying Paul. While they order a good square meal, Robert Macaire regales himself and the audience with a very amusing song, entitled "It's very extraordinary, isn't it?" when he came to the vernacular of India's coral strand, the audience were delighted with the following lines:—

"Of course it's most convenient the language thus to know,
I say "Huzoor ki kushi," or "salaam," wher'er I go,
Or "Puttewallah, roti-khana jeldi pukoro,"
That's very extraordinary, isn't it?

The villagers or principals then re-appear, rather to the consternation of the two robbers, who endeavour to conceal themselves, but ineffectually. However, Robert Macaire is equal to the occasion, and he introduces himself and his *fidus Achates* as the Marquis of Yerrowda and Baron Colaba, and they are received with the honour due to their rank. At this stage of the proceedings a shriek from a female in distress is heard from outside and each chorus lady faints away after taking care that her male partner is at hand to support her. The female in distress turns out to be the wandering widow, who looks as uninviting as she is meant to be, and in vain tells an incredulous audience that she was once lovely. She shows, however, that she has been brought up on strictly moral principles when she is offered some refreshment in the shape of Adam's ale, and promptly replies, "I thank you much, but water is a thing I never touch." A lively scene between the widow and Farmer Germenil follows, in which the latter tries to flirt with the elderly lady, and she refuses to permit his advances, singing "Oh, I really can't allow you, and you must not squeeze my waist." After a secret plot between the robbers to relieve the rich farmer of his pocket-book the act closes with a lively song and dance by the principals, and a chorus to the tune of "Dance a cachuca, fandango, bolero," from the Gondoliers.

In the second act there are some capital songs and dances from Police Sergeant Loopy and his two gendarmes. The former generally forgets that he's a bobby and becomes a soldier bold. He shows detective ability equal to that of the great Lecoq himself, when he comes to the conclusion that the key of Clementine's jewel-case, which Macaire has appropriated, is meant to open something, and furthermore to close it. One of the prettiest bits of this act is Clementine's song "Oh my, how nervous I'm feeling!" to the tune of "White Wings." But a more serious case than that of theft has to be investigated, for the old farmer has disappeared, and he is believed to have been murdered, and a most amusing court-martial is improvised. Clementine, being duly sworn, is asked her profession, to which she replies, "Female," and on being further examined, states that her favourite colour is green, and as for her politics, she thinks mushrooms are delicious. Later on, we come to the *denouement* of the plot. Charles, the adopted son and heir, turns out to be the son of the wandering widow; and Germenil turning up alive, all ends amicably. The curtain falls on a rattling song and dance by all, the words of the song being these:—

"Such a merry party's quite a pleasant sight,
Langhing and chatting we'll bid you all good night,
All our friends from Poona we're very glad to see,
Whene'er they come to patronise the theatre at Kirkee."

The topical song of which the singers seemed to have an inexhaustible supply of verses, each ending up with "I think they'd rather like it," was very clever. The play ran crisply and smoothly done throughout. It was worthy of a larger stage; it was a pity it was put on at the Gymkhana. I suppose if I tried hard enough, I might find something to find fault with, but all I can think of at present is that some of the chorus songs were pitched a little too high for the voices. After the last performance every one adjourned to supper at the R. A. Mess, and a gay old time they had there.

Now I must endeavour to find room for some other little items of news. One function, the flower show, has had to be put off indefinitely till we can grow some flowers. Another, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, is in full swing; and the wonderful things exhibited in the way of carpenters' work, pictures, and mechanical contrivances, testify to the profitable way in which Tommy Atkins spends his spare time now-a-days. There is not much to record in the way of out-door sports. Monday witnessed a cricket match at Ganeshkhind between Poona and Ganeshkhind. The match could not be completed, owing to the rain and other circumstances, but Poona had it all its own way. The total made by Poona in one innings was 211, with five or six most creditable scores. Ganeshkhind made only 79 for six wickets down. On Friday was commenced the return match between Poona and Bombay. The visitors went in first and made 158, which consisted chiefly of a brilliant score of 93 by Steel; and Poona were all out for 77, with only two scores that realised double figures. Poona, therefore, went in at once for their second innings, and for 3 wickets down their score at the conclusion of the first day's play stood at 22. By the end of their second innings yesterday Poona just managed to over-top their adversaries' score in their first innings; and Bombay went in for form's sake to put an official ending to the match which Poona practically lost by an innings. When shall we finish this year's tale of woe as far as the cricket is concerned?

A good many of us thought that they might improve on the Poona season by rushing off to the Satara and Nugger weeks, and have come back with wonderful stories of late nights, and early mornings' dissipation of all sorts. The dance given by the members to inaugurate the new club at Nugger on Thursday was most enjoyable. The floor was excellent, and the ballroom was beautifully decorated with hangings, plants, and trophies of the chase. The supper, or rather the suppers—for they went on at intervals till morning did appear—were above all praise; and the sitting-out places were of the very newest patent. We might even here learn a thing or two from them. The grounds were a mass of illuminations; and a design showing the initials of the Ahmednugger Club and the date of its foundation was cleverly arranged by placing various coloured lamps in a bank of earth.

The week here finished up with another of the grand masonic concerts. Surely some performers at the former entertainments have not been frightened away by the scathing criticisms of our candid friend! Anyhow we missed them very much, for something in a light style was rather needed to take off the solemnity of the function. The music was of a very high-class character, and I should probably get into trouble and only show my ignorance if I say much about it. The performers brought down the house repeatedly, and the audience did their best to do the same in a more literal way, for their applause was most vociferous, and the stamping from the back seats must have fairly well tried the architectural qualities of the Gymkhana floor. One rather good way of enjoying the concert was to take a stroll outside, as it was a very fine starry night for a ramble. One piece in a lighter vein was the Panjabi song given to his own accompaniment by Monsieur Riviere. It was a most delightful imitation of native music, and fairly convulsed the house. In the words of the Bab ballads, it was wild and discordant—as wild as you please—and it wandered about into several keys; but it certainly something resembled an air. The room was very prettily decorated with masonic emblems, and floral designs.

THE WATERS OF BACK BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your, readers kindly inform me as to the condition, sanitary or otherwise, of the waters of the sea near Back Bay between Church Gate and Marine Lines? My friends and myself feel considerable hesitation in getting in to swim, as the waters in are not question above suspicion—of course, as far as my information goes—owing to the location of a municipal drain with its mouth towards the sea.—Yours, &c.,

HORMUSJI PESTONJI.

13th September, 1890.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered ...	71	75	71	93	74	7	59	86
Sept. 15, Monday	2	75	3	15	3	21	0	10
Total...	74	50	75	8	77	28	59	96
Total of corresponding date last year	65	48	69	51	70	0	62	15
Do. in 1888	58	49	54	35	55	51	56	14

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m., to 6 a.m.

IT is not intended to withdraw the small garrison now stationed in Sikkim. One company of British infantry will still be posted at Gnatong, with two companies of native troops in support at Guntok and Pedong. Their presence will give confidence to the people of Sikkim and effectually prevent any revival of Tibetan intrigues, if the Lamas should be inclined to go behind the treaty recently ratified between England and China.

RECENT discussion of the question of the purchase of European stores in India gives interest to the following observation by the writer of "Railway Notes" in the *Statesman*. Thousands of rupees are squandered by Indian railway store managers in the purchase of articles from England which they might secure in India at much lower prices. Of course there are stores which India cannot supply, but there are also a great number of articles that can be had in the local markets which are now brought out from England at enhanced cost. How much money, for instance, is wasted on inks, varnish, materials, oils, ropes, cloth of kinds, gums, locks, leather, soap, twine, coarse papers, and twenty other things which can be procured locally at much cheaper rates than in the home market where, indeed, they are first received from India and sent back again sometimes in other shapes. Frequently the needless expenditure must be laid at the door of the English directors whose purchasing committees refuse to yield their claims to send out stores of every kind from England. Take the item of locks. There are locks to be had in Lahore and other stations in India, made by native locksmiths, that equal any English patent lock of the ordinary kind, and in some instances the "Scorpion" lock and other patents by Esoof Ally of Lahore, equal in intricacy of formation the Yale and Oxford locks sent out at such great cost from home. In the same way other materials of real utility can be secured in this country, and shareholders should insist on their being so purchased.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S LECTURES TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

WE give below a summary of the three remaining lectures of the course recently delivered by the Bishop at the Panch Howds Mission Church, Poona:—

Having claimed, in the preceding lecture, a fair hearing for the witnesses to the supernatural fact of the Resurrection, the purport of their testimony was placed before the audience. They unhesitatingly asserted that their Master had been seen and spoken with by them, after he had undoubtedly died and been buried. In estimating the value of their testimony, if we did not accept their statement as true, we had the choice of two alternatives: either they were deliberate impostors or the victims of a delusion. The alternative of conscious imposture no writer of reputation would at the present day think of maintaining; for it was not even distantly possible that men who started with falsehood could have delineated, with such exquisite appreciation, the absolutely incomparable character of the Christ of the Gospels, or have lived lives devoted to the cause of truthfulness. The other alternative, that the witnesses to the Resurrection were the victims of a delusion, and that the story, to the propagation of which they devoted their lives, was a myth, which had grown up by degrees, had two leading characteristics. It was, first, based on the untenable theory that the miraculous is identical with the incredible; and, second, it necessitated the further theory, now abandoned by the critics, that the Gospels were not written by contemporaries of the occurrences recorded in them, but were forgeries of the second century. We know, at any rate, from the testimony of St. Paul that the fact of the Resurrection was asserted by contemporary witnesses. Did they assert as facts what they only imagined that they had seen and heard? We have in the Gospels traces of the mental characteristics of those witnesses: do they show that appetite for the marvellous charged on them by those who assert that the story of the Resurrection is mythical? So far from this being the case, we find them treating everything that came to their ears with great and justifiable scepticism until it was supported by abundant confirmation. Their absolute silence, for instance, as regards the details of the Rising, is suggestive of their determination to say nothing where they had nothing true to say. If mythologists had been at work with the Gospels, the details of the Rising, about which the Evangelists maintain a dignified reticence, would have been forthcoming for the satisfaction of curiosity. To pass from their silence to their narrative, no trace can be discerned in it of a disposition on their part to believe what they desired to be true. The exact opposite is the case. Even when their Master himself offered his person for their scrutiny, they at first refused the testimony of their own senses. He was obliged to partake of their meal and to eat it before their eyes, in order to convince them: so little can they be accused of any enthusiastic readiness to believe what they wanted to believe as true. The lecturer took up next the inquiry what was the impression produced upon the world by the evidence for the Resurrection? Upon the witnesses themselves the effect was most palpable. From the time when the disciples of Jesus Christ ceased finally to see their risen Master, they devoted their lives to the propagation of certain beliefs, which came to this: that Christ's death, and his Resurrection had revolutionized the existing relations between God and His rational creatures; that now it was open to all the world to claim pardon and acceptance with God. So far was this a reproduction of the beliefs about their Master and His mission, which are supposed by the mythical theory to have been the origin of their visions of His appearing, that it made a clean sweep of everything whose presence up till then is supposed to have accounted for their visions. In their previous conceptions of the Kingdom which Christ came to found, one idea stood prominently forward, the idea of a political triumph. The conception of a spiritual kingdom, of a triumph of righteousness and peace, never entered their minds until now. This new ideal, this new devotion of heart and life to a great cause, cannot possibly be accounted for on the mythical theory—by visions growing up into legends, or beliefs accepted, not according to what had actually been seen, but according to what ought to have been seen. In a very short time, moreover, the belief of these witnesses was shared by many hundreds of their countrymen, and others. Now, of the vast multitude who heard the fact thus boldly proclaimed, was there not one who had sufficient common sense to propose to examine the grave, and see whether its silent testimony bore out or contradicted the assertion of the witnesses? Was there not one among all the enemies of the new religion, founded so absolutely on the Resurrection, with sufficent common-sense to say, let us examine the grave, and see whether it is empty or not? If it was the interest of hundreds of people to prove that Christ never rose from the dead, how came it that the evidence afforded by the condition of a closed grave was never adduced to that effect? So strongly has this argument been felt by disbelievers in the fact of the Resurrection that they have been forced to reconstrue the history, as Strauss, for example, and the author of "Philochristus," who is apparently desirous of embodying in a lighter form the mythical theory of the Resurrection. We come round by a different way to the same conclusion: the Resurrection, being neither myth nor imposture, is a sober literal fact. What is the general bearing of that fact upon the whole question of a Revelation from God to man? The Resurrection was, in a very special sense, an appeal for the recognition of a personal will lying behind the sequences of nature. But it was more. It was an appeal primarily directed to the consciences rather than the understanding of men. Let us see how this was the case. Men were told that a Teacher of Righteousness had risen on the third day. Now no heart open to higher thoughts is an entire stranger to a sense of personal guilt. This consciousness of demerit has associated itself in every age of the world with the closing hours of human life. Some connection between death and retribution has forced itself on the conscience of men. The conviction that victory over death meant deliverance from sin took the world by storm when the fact of the Resurrection was proclaimed. Men said at once, this is what we have been waiting for, the Deliverer that we have blindly groped after is in our midst. The first response of the world to the Resurrection represented accordingly a deeper grasp of the problem of human life than the scepticism which discredits it now. The message which was proclaimed to the world by the witnesses to the Resurrection was no vague proclamation of God's presence, or of his being alive to the affairs of this world; it announced that God had taken cognizance of the deepest spiritual needs of man, and that he had himself undertaken to supply them. It was not only that their Master had risen, but that He had been proved, by His rising from the dead, to be the Saviour for whom the world had been longing. In a word, the message of Christianity to the world is founded on the existence of two problems, never solved by any other system, the problem of death and the problem of sin. Each requires a two-fold solution, as a fact to be explained and a disaster to be escaped from. Looked at as facts men have asked, What is death? What is sin? Is death the end of all things? Is sin something different in kind from every outward evil which can befall us? Shall there be any restoration after death? Is there any reconciliation after guilt? The world was craving for an answer to these questions. As the solution of these enigmas, the Apostles put forward the Resurrection. Christianity takes sin and death regarded as facts, and tells us what each of them is. It next shows that each has a remedy: and that the rising of Jesus Christ from the dead tells what sin is, and its remedy; what death is, and its remedy. The problem must have presented itself to all, whether death terminates our existence. We die like the countless tribes of animated beings by whom we are surrounded, and with regard to whom we are troubled with no questionings about death being the end of their existence. On the other hand is the primary conviction that our thinking, conscious self is something more than a mere function of the bodily organism? If it is maintained that the soul is only a function of the brain, then death is another name for the total cessation of the function. There cannot be any remedy whatever. It is only if there exist a spiritual element in man, that the body once dissolved can ever be reconstituted hereafter. So also with the other problem, the problem of sin. Men have in all ages felt that they were accountable to a higher Being for breaches of what they knew to be his laws. Their conceptions of God might be different, but one conception they have persistently retained, that their actions were acceptable or unacceptable to One who knew and marked their every step. Of this also two solutions offer themselves. According to one of them, the Creator has laid down laws for the guidance of mankind, his creatures. He has never left them without some inward witness to the existence and the obligation of those laws, and the sense of human guilt is the response of the human heart to this revelation, perfect or imperfect, of his will. However mistaken people may have been as to the rectitude of individual acts, the great principle remains untouched that right means conformity to His will and wrong means opposition to that will. On the other hand, is the materialistic solution that right and wrong are but matter of association, and still more of inherited tendency. Into a world beset by these two great problems, and halting between contrary opinions as to the answer to be given, the message of the Resurrection was brought as the final solution to them. The Gospel of the Resurrection furnishes a common answer to both problems. It tells us, first, that the death of the body does not mean the annihilation of the spirit, which, as our instincts told us truly, is distinct from the bodily frame by means of which its functions are discharged; and in proof of this, it brings before us the actual example of a spirit which reanimated the body which it had left. To the other problem, the meaning of the sense of guilt, Christianity offers a no less hesitating solution. It tells us that the sense of right and wrong is the reflection in the human heart of an original revelation from its Creator, and not a matter of predisposition. Its solution of the problem of guilt is that the sense of guilt is a true instinct, that we are really offenders before God as our consciences tell us that we are; that we do need reconciliation, that when we shrink from close contract with the All-Holy, and desire to put something between us, some victim offered up as a ransom, we are accepting the reality of the situation, and acting as reason requires of us. When the Apostles preached Christ as a Saviour on the strength of His Rising from the grave, they put forward the fact of His Resurrection as proving in itself that he had solved both enigmas at once, the enigma of death and the enigma of guilt. The victory over death carried with it a victory over sin. The death and rising of Christ had (so they taught) revolutionized the relations of heaven and earth. A life of perfect righteousness had been lived, and He who lived it had thereby been rendered superior to the dominion of death. He had consequently risen from His grave as death could not hold him in its bondage against His own will. He was, moreover, as the firstfruits and means of like results to others. It was to become partakers of these effects of the Resurrection that people enrolled themselves as His followers: to obtain through union with Him the same ultimate victory over death, and the same present mastery over sin. The lecturer concluded by reminding his audience that a Revelation from God to man necessarily appeals, first, to the heart, and that apart from the response of the heart, the understanding will remain unconvinced. Let the heart be conscious of its need of God, and there will be found to be an absolute correspondence between the sense of that need, and the Revelation which comes forward to supply it.

THE HISLOP COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, signing himself "M. N. P.," and who is from internal evidence a pleader and supporter of the Morris College, writes a long and wandering protest against the Chief Commissioner's speech at the opening of the new buildings of the Hislop College. His letter shows that he has misunderstood the bearing of the Chief Commissioner's remarks on some points, while in other respect its statements are misleading. The Morris College cannot properly be described as a private enterprise. It was founded by subscriptions raised all over the province by methods that were not always unobjectionable, to commemorate the rule of Sir J. Morris. Large annual subsidies used to be realised for it from district councils and Mofussil municipalities, until Mr. Mackenzie put a stop to the scandal of diverting to this purpose funds raised by public taxation for primary education. Even now it draws a large grant from the Nagpur Municipality which it would be difficult to justify. The Inspectors-General of Education—both Mr. Browning and Mr. Monro—have always declared that one Arts college was more than enough for the wants of the southern districts of these provinces; and, with the Hislop College already flourishing, Mr. Browning and Mr. Mackenzie had good grounds for asking the Morris College trustees to devote their funds to a technical institute. And it is notorious that they would have done so but for an agitation got up by one Mahratta Brahmin pleader, who had unfortunately not been consulted, and who brought a crowd of ignorant Mofussil subscribers to vote against the proposal. Does "M. N. P." know this gentleman? The Government grant to the Morris College was not, however, withdrawn as a punishment, as "M. N. P." falsely asserts, but was surrendered by the trustees themselves—we suppose as a sort of solatium to the local administration, which, at their invitation, had framed a complete technical scheme that had to be laid aside. For the rest, the voluble "M. N. P." fails to see that all the Chief Commissioner claims as yet to have done is to have laid a foundation on which his successors may build in time a superstructure of real technical instruction, and to have sown seed that will some day ripen into a harvest. "M. N. P's" criticisms on the general provincial policy are feeble and beside the point. He has also entirely misrepresented the Chief Commissioner's attitude towards the Bar. Mr. Mackenzie certainly showed no ill-will to that institution as such. On the contrary, he has done much to improve the local element. The rules under the Legal Practitioner's Act, which "M. N. P." cites as a proof of the Chief Commissioner's bad faith were, as he ought to know, framed by the Judicial Commissioner, and they are, as he confesses, to be amended, so as to admit local bachelar of law on passing a supplementary examination in Central Provinces law. From his remarks on the calibre of the teachers of the local law classes, it would almost seem as though "M. N. P." were a disappointed candidate for a professorship! We fear the Central Provinces are not so free of the "agitator" and "delegate" element as M. N. P. would have us believe. It is not for Congress purposes only that valuble pleaders are "on the stump," though there has been a good deal of that here, too. The Gao Raksha Sabha is one of the local movements for which large sums are being drawn from the ignorant masses under the incitement of Mahratta Brahmins and other Hindoo fanatics, of whom not a few dub themselves pleaders. But "M. N. P." is probably correct in thinking the Chief Commissioner had more than the Central Provinces in his mind. His indictment of the University system was certainly general, but as the influence of those bodies governs high education in the Central Provinces as much as elsewhere, we fail to see any special inappropriateness in Mr. Mackenie's expressing his opinion of them before a Nagpur audience. It is not too late for the Morris College trustees to make their institution of real value to the province; and if the Chief Commissioner's outspoken remarks lead those gentlemen to reconsider their position, they will do much to hasten the development of sound and advanced technical education, and will at once rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the public.—Yours &c.,

C. P.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

NANAJEE BAPUJEE, employed as a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Thompson and Taylor, pharmaceutical chemists, Esplanade Road, Fort, was yesterday charged on remand before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Alfred James Lennane, manager of the firm, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation under the following circumstances:—The accused who was employed as book-keeper was in the habit of banking the firm's money in the National Bank, Limited. On the 7th, 12th, 21st, and 26th of July, and the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 15th of August, he was entrusted with various sums of money to pay into the said bank. The accused made out the paying in slips in the presence of the manager, which were checked by the latter, and the amount was entered in the day-book, before being deposited in the Bank. The accused, after leaving the shop to proceed to the Bank, is alleged to have destroyed the paying-in slips and made out fresh ones for less amounts and misappropriated the difference. On his return to the shop he erased the correct amount for deposit entered by him in the day-book and made it correspond with the sums which he paid into the Bank. When the manager checked the books on the 24th of August his suspicions were aroused by noticing the erasures and alterations made therein. With the assistance of Mr. C. A. Curtiss, an account of all the receipts and disbursements for the month of July and part of August was taken by checking them with the payments deposited in the Bank and the cash in hand. It was then ascertained that a sum of Rs. 334-13-6 was missing. On the paying-in books being examined it was found that their counterfoils bearing the above dates had been torn out. Upon making further enquiries it was ascertained that the accused had during the months of July and August presented bills and received paymennt of Rs. 5-10-0 and Rs. 3-2-0 contrary to the express instructions of the manager of the firm. As the accused did not make over payment of these monies or submit any account to the firm, he was accordingly taxed about them and admitted having misappropriated the respective amounts. Subsequently, the accused made a full confession of his guilt, and promised to restore the amount if allowed an opportunity for doing so.

Mr. Lennane yesterday informed his Worship that as far as his present investigations went, it had been ascertained that the firm had been defrauded to the extent of about Rs. 1,500.

The case was remanded till the 23rd inst., the Magistrate admitting the prisoner to bail in Rs. 1,500.

As an illustration of the truth of the old adage that it is unlucky to refuse a fair offer for a horse, writes the *Asian*, we may note that at the sale of horses belonging to the 17th Lancers at Lucknow, Captain Herbert, getting only a bid of Rs. 1,000 for his charger, bought him in and sent him away. As the syce was taking it home, the animal bolted, fell over a culvert, and broke two of his legs, so it had to be shot.

MARK TWAIN AND RUDYARD KIPLING.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has had "a chat with Mark Twain over a pipe" and gives the *Scotsman* the following account of it:—

I have seen Mark Twain this golden morning, have shaken his hand and smoked a cigar—no, two cigars—with him, and talked with him for more than two hours.

Things happened somewhat in this order:—A big darkened drawing-room, a huge chair; a man with eyes, a mane of grizzled hair, a brown moustache covering a mouth as delicate as a woman's, a strong square hand shaking mine, and the slowest, calmest, levellest voice in the world saying—"Well you think you owe me something and you've come to tell me so. That's what I call squaring a debt handsomely."

"Piff!" from a cob pipe, and behold Mark Twain had curled himself up in the big chair, and I was smoking reverently as befits one in the presence of his superior.

The thing that struck me first was that he was an elderly man; yet, after a minute's thought, I perceived it could not be otherwise; and in five minutes the eyes looked at me, I saw that the grey hair was an accident of the most trivial. He was quite young. I had shaken his hand. I was smoking his cigar, and I was hearing him talk, this man I had learned to love and admire thousands of miles away.

Reading his books, I had striven to get an idea of his personality, and all my preconceived notions were wrong and beneath the reality. Blessed is the man who finds no disillusion when he is brought face to face with a revered writer. That was a moment to be remembered; the hooking of a twelve pound salmon was nothing to it, I had hooked Mark Twain, and he was treating me as though, under certain circumstances, I might be an equal.

About this time I became aware that was discussing the copyright question. Here, as far as I remember, is what he said. Attend to the words of the oracle through this unworthy medium transmitted. You will never be able to imagine the long, slow surge of the drawl, and the deadly gravity of the countenance, any more than the quaint pucker of the body, one foot thrown over the arm of the chair, the yellow pipe clinched in one corner of the mouth, and the right hand casually caressing the square chin.

"Copyright. Some men have morals and some men have other things. I presume a publisher is a man. He is not born; he is created. By circumstances. Some publishers have morals. Mine have. They pay me for the English productions of my books. When you hear men talking of Bret Harte's works and other works and my books being pirated, ask them to be sure of their facts. I think they'll find the books are paid for. It was ever thus.

"I remember an unprincipled and formidable publisher; perhaps he's dead now. He used to take my short stories—I can't call it steal or pirate them—it was beyond these things altogether. He took my stories one at a time and made a book of it. If I wrote an essay on dentistry or theology, or any little thing of that kind. Just an essay that long" (he indicated half an inch on his finger.) "Any sort of essay. That publisher would amend and improve my essay. He would get another man to write some more to it, or cut it about exactly as his needs required. Then he would published a book called 'Dentistry by Mark Twain'—that little essay, and some other things, not mine, added. Theology would make another book, and so on. I do not consider that fair. It's an insult. But he's dead now, I think. I didn't kill him."

Growing bold, and feeling that I had a few hundred thousand folk at my back, I demanded whether Tom Sawyer married Judge Thatcher's daughter, and whether were ever going to hear of Tom Sawyer as a man.

"I haven't decided," quoth Mark Twain, getting up, filling his pipe, and walking up and down the room in his slippers. "I have had a notion of writing the sequel to Tom Sawyer in two ways. In one I would make him rise to great honour and go to Congress, and in the other I should hang him. Then the friends and enemies of the book could take their choice."

Here I lost my reverence completely, and protested against any theory of the sort, because, to me at least, Tom Sawyer was real.

"Oh, he is real," said Mark Twain. "He's all boy that I have known or recollect; but that would be a good way of ending a book." Then turning round, 'Because, when you come to think of it, neither religion, training nor education avail anything against the force of circumstances that have a man. Suppose we took the next four-and-twenty years of Tom Sawyer's life, and gave a little joggle to the circumstances that controlled him. He would logically, and according to the joggle, turn out a rip or an angel."

"Do you believe that then, sir?"

pirits of home-made wine. He said the style was graceful. Therefore it must be graceful. But perhaps he was making fun of me. In either case I would lay my hand upon my mouth.

"You see," he went on, "every man has his private opinion about a book. But that is my private opinion. If I had lived in the beginning of things I should have looked around the township to see what popular opinion thought of the murder of Abel before I openly condemned Cain. I should have had my private opinion of course, but I shouldn's have expressed it until I had felt the way. You have my private opinion about that book. I don't know what my public ones are exactly. They won't upset the earth."

He re-curled himself into the chair and talked of other things.

I was burning to ask him all manner of impertinent questions as to which of his works he himself preferred and so forth, but, standing in awe of his eyes, I dared not. He spoke on, and I listened grovelling.

It was a question of mental equipment that was on the carpet, and I am still wondering whether he meant what he said.

"Personally I never care for fiction or story books. What I like to read about are facts and statistics of any kind. If they are only facts about the raising of radishes they interest me. Just now, for instance, before you came in"—he pointed to an Encyclopædia on the shelves—"I was reading an article about mathematics—perfectly pure mathematics. My own knowledge of mathematics stops at twelve times twelve, but I enjoyed that article immensely. I didn't understand a word of it, but facts—or what a man believes to be facts—are always delightful. That mathematical fellow believed in his facts. So do I. Get your facts first, and"—the voice died away to an almost inaudible drove—"then you can distort 'em as much as you please."

Bearing this precious advice in my bosom, I left the great man assuring me with gentle kindness that I had not interrupted him in the least. Once outside the door I yearned to go back and ask some questions— it was easy enough to think of them now—but his time was his own, though his books belonged to me.

I should have ample time to look back to that meeting across the graves of the days. But it was sad to think of the things he had not spoken about. In San Francisco the men of the *Call* told me many legends of Mark's apprenticeship in their paper five and twenty years ago—how he was a reporter delightfully incapable of reporting according to the needs of the day. He preferred, so they said, to coil himself into a heap and meditate till the last minute. Then he would produce copy bearing no sort of relationship to his legitimate work—copy that made the editor swear horribly and the readers of the *Call* ask for more. I should like to have heard Mark's version of that and some stories of his joyous and renegated past. He has been journeyman printer (in these days he wandered from the banks of the Missouri even to Philadelphia), pilot cub, and full-blown pilot, soldier of the south (that was for three weeks only), private secretary to a Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada (that displeased him), miner editor special correspondent in the Sandwich Island and the gods only know what else. If so experienced a man could by any means be made drunk, it would be a glorious thing to fill him up with composite liquors, and in the language of his own country, "let him retrospect." But these eyes will never see that orgie fit for the gods.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A QUESTION OF RE-ENTRY UNDER A LEASE.

JUGMOHUNDAS VANDRAWANDAS VS. HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE ABBA.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff, who prayed that the defendant, having failed to pay rents and observe the covenants contained in an indenture of lease, of which defendant is the assignee, he the plaintiff may be allowed to re-enter on the demised premises as provided for in the lease, and that the defendent may be decreed to pay the arrears of rent at Rs. 500 per month. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant appeared in person.

The property, the subject-matter of the suit, consists of land with buildings at Tardeo, and was demised for 999 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 500, to one Mooljee Damodar and Hansraj Ravji. The above lessees, under their indenture of lease, dated 9th January, 1889, paid to the planitiff Rs. 6,000, being one year's rent in advance, but, as counsel said, not finding the lease in any way profitable to them, they, on the 28th January 1890, assigned their right, title, and interests under the lease to the present defendant. The plantiff said that no rent was paid to him by the defendant after 9th January, 1890, nor had the demised premises been insured for Rs. 60,000 as provided for in the lease. He prayed that he may be allowed to re-enter, and that the defendent may be ordered to pay him Rs. 2,500, being five months' arrears of rent.

The defendants stated that he had taken the assignment of the lease subject to several sub-leases, and that these sub-leases ought to be made parties to the suit; that there were certain disputes between himself and the plaintiff; that part of the property was insured by himself, and the sub-lessees had undertaken to insure for Rs. 10,000.

The plaintiff gave evidence that no rent had been paid to him by the defendant, while he had himself endered by a cheque the amount in dispute; that no policy of insurance was even produced before him, nor had insurance been effected for Rs. 60,000 as provided for in the lease. Correspondence in support of the plaintiff's case between his solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson and Mr. Bland, who acted as attorney for the defeendant, was put in.

The defendant urged that the sub-lessees ought to be made parties; that he had disputes about rent and that he had insured. He produced no policy of insurance in court, certain receipts for premia which proved that the covenant for insurance had also been broken. He offered no evidence.

Mr. Inverarity maintained that the sub-lessees derived what title they had from the lessee and under the lease; and his Lordship held that this suit had nothing to do with them.

A decree was passed for plaintiff for re-entry in terms of the lease, and defendant was ordered to give up possession and pay Rs. 2,500, being arrears of rent, and he costs of the suit.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

209-90—A F Turner—Damoder Eswardas vs Essooba and others—Bicknell and M.

86-90—Tyabjee and D—Sidhambaram Chittyar and another vs Virban Khialdas and another—Conroy and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

381-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey and others vs Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Mezoola.

386-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotam vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others.

432-90—Payne, G and S—Dewa Punna and others vs Purushram Pandurung and others.

433-90—Payne, G and S—Kerra Vojja and others vs Sha Munordas Cursondas and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

360-90—Roughton and B—A J Foulding vs E R Smetham,—Chalk, W and S Part heard.

184-89—Wadia and G—Perozbai and another vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta.—Macfarlane, E and H; and Crawford, B, B and B (not to be called on.)

344-89—Crawford, B. B and B—Sitaram Chaitandas and others vs Tarachund Dhunraj and another.—Chalk, W and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

389-90—Conroy and B—Sir C S Forbes and others vs Haridas Coorjee—Chitnis M and M.

390-90—Conroy and B—Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Tribhowandas Huruckchund—Pestonjee and R (not to be called on).

393-90—In person—A pauper—Rangoobai vs Luxumon Kalujee and other—E Wilkin.

398-90—Ardesir, H and D—Jairamdas Khoosaldass vs Marwari Hursukdas Mangaljee—E Wilkin (not to be called on).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamji and another—Conroy and B Part heard.

345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I Railway Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia and G and C L and O (not to be called on.)

74-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Premjee Tricumdas vs Tricumdas Ludha—Crawford B B and B.

399-90—D S Garud—Manalal Rughunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne G and S.

402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhanjee vs Bai Luckmibai—Conray and B.

THE statue of Lord Dufferin by Sir Joseph Boehm will probably reach Calcutta in the cold season.

PRESENTATION AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, SEPT. 10.

AN informal Durbar was held under the presidency of Major C. W. H. Sealy, Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst. at the Girassia College premises to do honour to our worthy and respected doctor, Rao Bahadur Thakoredas Kikabhai Dalal. A few weeks ago a formal Durbar was held at the same place for presenting the *sanad* of Khan Bahadur to the doctor. That Durbar was altogether an official proceeding, which did not originate with the general public, and therefore the present meeting must be regarded as the outcome of the genuine wishes of the people to mark their appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Thakoredas in a tangible and substantial shape. Dr. Thakoredas is the second member of the medical profession upon whom Government has conferred the title of Rao Bahadur, and whether or not Government has been too chary of rewarding a meritorious class of servants, it is evident, as will be seen from what follows, that the good people of Wadhwan were determined to pay honour to whom honour is due. Several of the leading citizens of the town formed themselves into the committee, with Mr. L. H. Rhenius as their chairman, and the first step they took was to obtain the necessary sanction of Government for presenting an address and a dress of honour to the doctor. The permission being accorded, all those who had come in contact with the doctor were invited to join the movement, and the result was that there was such unanimity of opinion about the worth and abilities of the doctor, so that, in a very short time all Kathiawar, including its Chiefs, nobility, and all the varied population of the province spontaneously accepted the call, and sent in subscriptions amounting in all to more than a thousand rupees towards the purchase of the dress of honour, and the provision of entertainments suitable for the occasion of a large and representative public meeting was held on the 2nd inst., in the Girassia College compound, as stated at the outset. The pavilion where the ceremony took place was tastefully decorated with evergreens and other tokens of festivity, and the arrangements made for the occasion reflected the greatest credit on the management. People of all castes and creeds met together and as one stood in front of the assembly he saw a picturesque group consisting as it did of European ladies and gentlemen, in the back-ground, of Hindus, Parsees, and Mussulmans with their variegated costumes of all shades and colours on the right and the left, and of the Girassia boys of the College with their bright faces and multicoloured head-dresses in the foreground. Among those present were:—Major Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Rhenius, Mr. and Mrs. Strip, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Earl, Rao Bahadurs Dayashanker J., Wamanrao Balkrishna, Manilal Keshawlal, Kalianrai D., Motichand Odhavjee, Fulchund Kumulshi, Somjee Vahaljee, Krishnalal J., Dayaljee Morarjee, Laxmichand Bhaishanker, Sheths Hirachand Motichand, Vamchand Rajpal, Oghad Thakurshi Nagarsheth, Khan Sahebs K. K. Kapadia, Dosabhoy Nassarwanjee, Byramjee Bomonjee, Drs. Pestonjee and Sadashiv, Sheth Jamsetjee Rustomjee, and many others.

When all had taken their seats, Major Sealy made a neat little speech, in which he eulogised the services which the doctor had rendered to the people and the skill and ability shown by him in the discharge of his duties, referring also to the esteem in which he was held by the Chiefs and people of Kathiawar. He then read out an illuminated address which was done in a most artistic style on vellum by the Bombay Education Society's Press. The text of the address was as follows:—"Doctor Thakordas,—We, the undersigned residents of Kathiawar in general, and of Jhalawar in particular, take this opportunity of congratulating you on the title of Rao Bahadur recently conferred on you by Government in appreciation of your eminent skill in the profession to which you have the honour to belong, and the kind manner in which you put that skill into practice, we consider it our bounden duty, with the previous sanction of Government communicated in their Resolution No. 1843, dated 9th May, 1890, to present you witn this address, accompanied by a dress of honour for both of which the Chiefs have also subscribed liberally, and we trust you will do us the favour to accept them. We hope and pray that you may be long spared to continue your most noble work of usefulness and to enjoy the good wishes of those who are fortunate enough to come in contact with you. Wishing you all prosperity.—We beg to remain, &c."

The address was inclosed in a richly chased silver casket, and was accompanied by other substantial tokens of public esteem, to wit, a gold chain, a ring set with diamonds, a gold-embroidered shawl, and a puggree.

Dr. Thakoredas's reply was couched in the following terms:—

"Major Sealy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am so much moved by the extreme kindness which you have shown to me to-day, and which is surely much more than I deserve, that I fear I shall not be able to express in adequate terms the deep gratitude and pleasure that I should naturally feel in accepting this address with the handsome gifts that accompany it. Ever since I have come to Kathiawar, I have always found, gentlemen, your regard for me to be unabated and I am all the more glad now to see that it continues to increase. I attribute all this more to your nobleness and generosity than to anything else done by me, because being located in a place far off from the principal towns and cities I have not had many opportunities of exerting my humble abilities and knowledge to your general advantage. It is only your goodness that makes you say so, and if I have done anything it is nothing more than the discharge of my duties that I owe to the public at large and our benign British Government whom I have the honour to serve. I have always observed with satisfaction that my humble endeavours in the cause of suffering humanity have met with your approbation, and all the officers, chiefs, and gentlemen with whom I have come in contact have invariably shown kindness and regard towards me. Major Sealy, I consider myself indeed fortunate to get this honour on behalf of the Kathiawar public, at your hands and in the very premises where but a short time ago you had so gracefully performed the ceremony of handing me the Viceroy's *sanad* conferring upon me the title of Rao Bahadur together with an extract from the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated 1st Jan., 1890. I again take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Government for the honour they have done me and to you, gentlemen, for your having so very kindly gone to Government to get the necessary permission enabling me to accept this noble gift of yours. The kindness and regard shown to me by the people and Princes of Kathiawar will remain deeply engraved on my heart and this day will always be remembered by me as a red letter day. I repeat my words have no power to express my sense of deep gratitude to you, and hence I conclude with an expression of my sincere wishes for your sound health and happiness for many many years to come. Before I resume my seat allow me to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for gracing the assembly with your presence in doing this honour to me."

The proceedings terminated with the customary distribution of garlands, bouquets, *pan-supari*, &c. As the meeting broke up three cheers were called for the doctor, and three more for Mr. Sealy, which were responded to most enthusiastically. Nautch parties were also held for two consecutive nights in honour of the occasion.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following account of the assault committed on North Western Railway upon a European widow, a Mrs. Murphy, who was travelling from Rawalpindi to Lahore. Mrs Murphy's account of the affair is that she left Rawalpindi by the evening train, and while just the train was in motion after it had left Gujar Khan Station, the door of her compartment was opened and a European entered. She was greatly alarmed, and asked him to leave at once. On his refusing, she said she would report the matter at the next station, whereupon he caught hold of her, and using abusive language, threatened to throw her out of the carriage. Upon this the widow began to shout for assistance, when the ruffian seized her by the neck and actually threw her out of the carriage. When she recovered consciousness she found herself lying on the line, with her head bleeding. Although in great pain, she managed to get to a village, a short distance off, at day-light, when she learnt that Gujar Khan station was only about a mile away. Owing to her injuries, she took some time to walk to the station, when she reported the circumstances, and a doctor was summoned to dress her wounds, and a police officer was telegraphed for from Rawalpindi. On his arrival she gave particulars of the assault and a description of her assailant, whom she says she will be able to identify. He is a young man and Mrs. Murphy is middle-aged. If the facts as given above are correct this case will naturally revive the panic which was caused by the outrage upon Mrs King some time ago.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH arrived at Folkestone on August 27 by the South-Eastern Company's steamer, and proceeded at once to No. 6 Clifton Gardens, the house which has been taken by him until his health will permit his going to London. His Highness appeared stronger than might have been anticipated after his long and severe illness.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a Common Jury:—

A "HEDGE LAWYER" DUPING NATIVE WOMEN.

Bhawoo Ramchunder, who was described as a law agent or a "hedge lawyer," was charged with having, on the 30th January last, cheated Bhagubai, widow, by falsely pretending that Rs. 25 were required to be given to a vakil in respect of certain papers, and having thereby deceived and induced her to give Rs. 25. He was also charged with having, on the 10th June last, cheated Bhagubai, widow, by falsely pretending that Rs. 50 were required to be paid for certain papers; and further with having, on the 27th June last, cheated Bhagubai by falsely pretending that Rs. 3 were required to be paid in respect of certain cheques. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with three sets of offences, all of a similar character, the offence in each case being cheating. In explaining these three specific charges, it would be necessary for him, said the learned counsel, to travel beyond them in order to show what offences the prisoner had committed. Perhaps the jury had heard of a class of men in Bombay and in other parts of the world, who are known as law agents or "hedge lawyers"; and the prisoner was one of them. The complainant was a middle-aged woman, named Bhagubai, who lived with her mother, an old woman named Luxmibai; and Bhagubai had a son about fourteen years of age. They possessed a house in Trimbak Purushram Street. The wall of a neighbour's house was in a ruinous condition and likely to fall upon the house of the complainant, who therefore wished to consult somebody as to what should be done under the circumstances. The prisoner, who was perfectly unknown to her, was introduced to her as a law agent; and under his advice, a notice was served upon the neighbour, who repaired his wall; and there was no more trouble in the matter. The prisoner was paid a rupee for writing the notice, but seeing that Bhagubai was an unprotected female, with no adult male in the family, the prisoner formed the idea of getting as much money out of her as he possibly could. He suggested to her that probably the gully between her house and that of her neighbour was her property, and that her neighbour had encroached upon her land. He therefore asked her for all the papers that were in her possession, with the view of seeing how far his idea could be worked out. Bhagubai said that the papers were in the records of the High Court, but she showed him a brief that was with her, mentioning to him, at his request, the circumstances under which the suit was brought. That suit was filed in 1873 by Gulla Roopajee and another against the complainant, but was dismissed with costs on the 12th February, 1874. The complainant's solicitors were Messrs. Jefferson and Payne. The prisoner, on different occasions, by various pretences and fraudulent representations, extorted from the complainant and her mother sums of money aggregating Rs. 3,500. In the first instance, having seen the papers given him by the complainant, the prisoner asked her for Rs. 200, saying he would bring her papers from the High Court. She paid him the amount, and after some days he handed her certain papers. He then represented to her that the plaintiff in the suit had deposited Rs. 6,000 in the Bank of Bombay in respect of costs which were due and payable to her solicitors. He sent different persons to her as sepoys of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to demand different sums of money in connection with the costs of the suit. They went to her with certain papers given them by the prisoner; and she paid them the monies after showing the papers to and consulting the prisoner, who in each case advised her that the papers were all right, and that the monies might be paid. The persons sent by the prisoner represented themselves to be as tutored by the prisoner, be sepoys of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, or of the Bank of Bombay, or the Commissioner of the High Court; and the prisoner always backed up the stories which, under his instructons, they told Bhagubai. He took care to be always handy. The complainant, before paying the monies asked for by the sepoy, would send for the prisoner, who would go up, and pretending to be wholly unacquainted with the man, would scrutinise the papers, and after pretending to make enquiries of him, would say it was all right. The monies were thereupon paid, and the prisoner would go round the corner, receive the money, and pay the man four or eight annas for his trouble, and would tell him to go. That was the way the complainant and her mother were gulled; and the thing would have gone on but for a summons which the prisoner caused to be served upon the complainant. She happened to show it to a male relation, who had some doubt about its genuineness, and advised the lady to go to the High Court and make enquiries. She did so, and found that no suit had been filed against her, and that the summons was a fabrication. The Prothonotary brought the matter to the notice of the Public Prosecutor, who instituted the present prosecution. As the law allowed only three charges to be taken up in one case, the prosecution had selected three offences out of several. The first charged the prisoner that, on the 30th January last, he cheated Bhagubai of Rs. 25. A man, who represented himself to be a sepoy of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, called upon Bhagubai with some papers and asked for the amount, and on the prisoner saying that the paper was all right, the money was paid. The jury would be surprised to find that the paper was only a list of members, residing at the Byculla Club in December 1872, and contained the names, among others of Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, and of the learned counsel himself! (A laugh.) In each case the payments made, on the advice of the prisoner, were entered in a book by the complainant, or by her son, under the instructions of the accused, or by the accused himself, or by one Vishnu Punt, who, however, had disappeared. The second payment of Rs. 50, on the 10th June last, could be easily proved. The complainant had borrowed the amount from a man living on the floor below, who came up with the money, saw it paid as advised by the prisoner, and made an entry of the advance of the money to the complainant. One of the papers shown her on the occasion bore a High Court seal; but it was really an attachment issued in a suit in which one Charles O'Connell was the plaintiff, while the defendant was John Anderson, though the learned counsel was glad to tell the jury it was not himself. (Laughter.) The prisoner appeared to have raked up old papers and to have kept a stock of them for the purpose of fleecing these women, and probably others, too. To one of the papers used on this occasion was appended the signature, over and over again, of some acting Municipal Commissioner, but the learned counsel was unable to say what his name was. The third item of Rs. 3 was paid on the 27th June last to a man who represented himself to be a peon of the Bank of Bombay, and produced two old drafts of the National Bank, the greater portion of which was blank. When the prisoner's house was searched, there were found raw materials for many frauds which he would have perpetrated had not his career been cut short in the manner stated. His stock-in-trade consisted of any amount of lies backed by a large number of papers, which were found in his possession. They formed two bundles, which the learned counsel was prepared to present to the jury. To show the gullibility of the complainant and her mother's, the learned counsel mentioned that the prisoner, having often told Luxmibai that people were looking out for her, she was led to fear that she should be arrested; and she actually left Bombay for certain periods, during which she resided away from her house. The learned counsel said the jury would find, at the close of the trial, that they never brought in a verdict of guilty with greater satisfaction than they would do in this case.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The prisoner, on being questioned by the Court, denied the receipt of the sums as alleged by the complainant. The entries in the book related to payments made for work done under instructions from the complainant. The whole case had been got up by one Gainoo Nursappa, who bore the prisoner enmity and had tutored the witnesses.

Mr. Anderson having commented upon the evidence, his lordship summed up the whole case to the jury at some length, dwelling upon the salient points, to which the jury should give their particular attention in coming to a verdict.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty on all the charges. A previous conviction on a charge of theft was admitted by him. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

ACCORDING to the *Grashdanin*, the staff *rittmeister* of the Guards, Captain Illarionoff, will shortly start upon a riding tour, visiting all the European capitals except those of Scandinavia. Captain Illarionoff will be furnished with introductions to distinguished personages in each chief city, whom he will interview. The traveller carries with him a phonograph for the purpose of recording *viva voce* the utterances of the interviewed. On the completion of his journey, Captain Illarionoff will invite Russian society in the capital to hear the phonographically reproduced voices of all the famous people interviewed.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

THE hearing of this case at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions was continued on Friday when Mr. Marshall, the agent was cross examined. He said:—He was not aware, when he left the bank on the night of the 14th April, that anything was wrong. He was not aware that the prisoner was in the habit of having brokers come to him in the ordinary course of business. It was about 20 yards from witness's desk to that of the cashier. The cashier would have to pay the brokers their brokerage on behalf of the bank. Save and excepting that, the cashier had nothing to do with the brokers on behalf of the bank. Witness was not aware that the cashier received visits from brokers for the purpose of trading on his own account. Shama Churn saw witness on the 15th in his drawing-room upstairs. Mr. Lindsay went out of his own accord. The conversation lasted about ten minutes. He made no notes of that conversation. Witness said to him:—"Is it true that your cash is three lakhs short?" He replied: "Yes." Witness said—"How has it happened?" He replied, "I have bought opium." I have lost in opium shares and Government paper speculations, "and have had to take the bank's money. I will put it all right." Besides this, there was something more said.

Witness expressed his surprise that an old servant of the bank should rob them. He did not remember exactly anything more than he said. This expression of regret was made at the beginning of the conversation. Nothing was said about a letter before the cashier left the room. Witness was much surprised at receiving the letter. He found out the accused's house. He believed that if the letter was written at the accused's house, there was just time to write the letter and send it off there and then. He had no reason to believe it was not written at the accused's house. He would swear that no mention of a letter was made before the cashier left. At the interview the cashier asked his assistance in the following words:—"Will you intercede with the Directors on my behalf?" Witness replied, "I can promise nothing." This was the first time he had been examined by counsel for the accused. Since the 15th April he had not had to consider this particular point before.

Had this matter been left entirely to yourself, would these proceedings have taken place?—No, never.

Had you the inclination or expressed the inclination to anybody that you would not bother about having this case in the Criminal Side of the Court?—No.

Further cross-examined, witness said he was rather upset at the time of the interview, and did not remember how he introduced the conversation. He had no doubt he mentioned that it would cause the agent and European officers an amount of worry. When he made this observation he thought they would get into trouble with the directors. The suggestion about restitution came from Shama Churn. Before the accused left, it was understood that he was to go and get the 3 lakhs. He assumed that it was 3 lakhs by the accused saying he would go and get the money. Witness was quite certain that he never insisted upon a letter being received making a full confession. Neither side pointed out at that interview that the prosecution would bring in no gain. The letter of the 15th came back as quickly as it could. He was positive that no mention was made of this letter at the interview; if there had been, he would have remembered it. He was quite sure that there was no arrangement about sending in a letter placing the accused's property at the disposal of the bank, and that witness was to do his best for the accused with the directors. It was extremely improbable, but possible that Shama Churn would give up his property without the hope of return, and take the risk of imprisonment as well. Subsequent to that day, as a matter of fact, the proceedings were conducted on the idea that Shama Churn was doing everything to assist the officers of the bank. He did nothing to remove the impression conveyed by the letter that he would assist Shama Churn until the 23rd May. As far as he was aware, nothing disturbed that belief till the time Shama Churn was arrested. Mr. Farr was the bank's attorney, and had been Shama Churn Sen's attorney. Witness had had a great deal of intercourse with Mr. Farr since the 15th April. Prior to that date he was aware of the fact that Mr. Farr was Shama Churn's attorney. At the interview at Shama Churn Sen's house, witness did not suggest to Shama Churn Sen that he should see Mr. Farr, but he said that he (witness) would consult the bank's solicitors. It was possible that he may have told Shama Churn Sen at this interview that he was astonished, but he certainly did not say it was satisfactory in the sense of its being a confession. He made no notes of the conversation on this occasion. He had never been examined with regard to this conversation by counsel for the accused before. He said nothing at this interview about paying some money. He thought he had made some statement in his depositions that the accused said he made alterations in the cash balance (depositions were here tendered to the witness). After examining the depositions, he said there was no mention made of this statement in any of these observations—this statement about the altering of the cash balances might possibly be the result of mixing up the things with reference to the other matters in conversation with Mr. Lindsay, or with what had been discovered. The next time he met Shama Churn Sen was in the presence of Mr. Farr. He was quite sure he did not point out to Shama Churn Sen that Mr. Farr was the attorney of both. Witness's impression was that at that interview the first thing said by Shama Churn Sen was "Will you save me Sir?" Witness made no reply. The statement was, "Will you save me, Sir?" and not, "Oh! save me Sir?" An interview took place at the house of Shama Churn with Mr. Farr. The purport and effect of what Shama Churn, who spoke first, said was that he and his sons would give up all their belongings to the bank unconditionally. He was certain Shama Churn used the word "unconditionally." Mr. Farr explained that no one here could do anything beyond accepting what they had to offer without prejudice; that the witness would wire to his directors as to what had been done. Mr. Farr distinctly told him that they could make no promise of any kind without instructions from London. That was the gist of the conversation. Neither he nor Mr. Farr said they would throw any obstacles in the way of bringing about a settlement. Mr. Farr said they would wire to London about what assets Shama Churn had to offer. He recollected the words used by Mr. Farr "without prejudice." The offer came from both father and son. On that day he had not contemplated proceedings against Aubinash. Aubinash was present at the whole of the interview to the best of his recollection. Mr. Farr made no remark about his having known Shama Churn for a long time. Nothing was said about his being the solicitor for both. Aubinash on this occasion offered to give up his own property. Witness could not say what it was supposed Aubinash would get. He thought it was regard for his father that induced him to do this. It was on the chance of the bank not prosecuting his father. There were some others of the family about the place. They were about the verandah. That was the first interview that Aubinash was present at between witness and Shama Churn. There was nothing said that day to lead Aubinash to believe there was a chance of the bank not prosecuting. He did not know what was the object of Aubinash parting with his money, since there was no suggestion of the bank not prosecuting. Prior to his arrival at this interview, he had been told by counsel as to the advisability of not promising anything. He had known for years about the law against compounding offences. If the directors had instructed him to abandon the charge, he would have first consulted counsel before compounding the offence.

(Proceeding to be continued.)

THE POPE AND THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

THE following is the translation of a letter, written by command of the Pope, to Cardinal Manning:—

Rome, August 20th, 1890.

Your Eminence,—The Holy Father has laid upon me the honourable duty of making known to your Eminence that he has received your letter informing him of the death of Cardinal Newman.

His Holiness understands full well the special sorrow which your Eminence must have felt in the loss of a colleague with whom you had many events of life in common, and to whom you were bound for so many years by the closest ties of friendship. I need hardly tell you that his Holiness also was deeply grieved at the announcement of the departure of a man who, by his learning, his writings, and his singular piety, gave great splendour to the Sacred College. His Holiness does not doubt that the departed has already received the reward of his virtues; nevertheless, he has not failed, and he will continue, to pray for the repose of his blessed soul.

It is by the express command of the Holy Father that I make this communication to your Eminence; and I have to add, that he offers his most earnest prayers to God for the preservation of your Eminence, and gives you his affectionate blessing.—I have the honour to be, M. MOCENNI, Archbishop of Heliopolis, (Under-Secretary of State.)

WE learn from a good source that the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Goa in December next, promises to be very grand, and that no exertions have been spared on the part of Senhor Paiva Navarro de Andrade, the energetic President of the Committee, to make it successful in every respect, and that many contributions are expected.

THE WATERLOO MEMORIAL.

THE stately Memorial which has been erected in the rural cemetry of Evere three miles beyond the Louvain Gate of Brussels, over the remains of many those who fell at Waterloo, collected from the old city cemetries and from scattered tombs on the field of battle, was unveiled by the Duke of Cambridge on Aug. 26.

The ceremony commenced at half-past two with the arrival at the cemetery of the Aldermen of Brussels, who marched in procession with M. Buels, the Burgomaster, at their head. The next to appear were Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London, and Count de Salis, Attache to the British Embassy. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at about three o'clock, accompanied by Lord Vivian, the British Minister. Mr. Morgan, the President of the British Committee for the erection of the Memorial, then introduced his Royal Highness to General Baron de Renette who represented the King of the Belgians. Colonel Wilkinson, in command of the deputation from the London Corps of Commissionaires which came to place a funeral wreath on the Monument, was also presented to the General. A short religious service was then celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Knight, chaplain to the British Legation, assisted by the Rev. E. K. Gray chaplain of the 2nd (South Middlesex) Volunteer Battalion. After which Lord Vivian delivered the following address to the Duke of Cambridge:—

Your Royal Highness,—In the year 1887 the Municipal Council of Brussels decreed the immediate closing of all the old cemeteries and the transfer of the remains interred therein to the new cemetery at Evere.

In these old cemeteries lay the remains of many British officers and men who had either fallen on the field of Waterloo, or died from wounds received in the battle, and we British residents in Belgium considered that it would be unworthy of all the traditions of our country to allow the ashes of its soldiers, who had died for it, to be scattered abroad without thought or care for their memory.

The year 1887 was the anniversary of the fiftieth year of the reign of our gracious Queen, and we felt that our loyal sympathy with this auspicious event could not be more appropriately marked than by the erection of a monument to the memory of men who had fought and died for their Sovereign and their country.

Committees were accordingly formed at Brussels and Antwerp, and subsequently in London, for the collection of subscriptions, and appeals were made to the British Government and nation in favour of the scheme.

These appeals received a generous response both in England and Belgium. The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and your Royal Highness were the first to come forward, her Majesty heading the list with a large subscription. At the instance of her Majesty's Government, Parliament voted a grant of 500*l.* out of the public fund in aid of the project. The Army, the City of London and the British communities in Belgium and several private persons subscribed liberally, and, in the end, a sum amounting to 2,467*l.* was collected, which almost sufficed to defray the cost of the construction and erection of the monument, there being only a small deficit to be made good.

This cost would have been much heavier but for the munificence of the Municipality of Brussels., which has not only made us a free gift of the site, but has also undertaken the preservation of the Monument, and for the generosity of the Count de Lalaing, who has declined any remuneration for the great pains and labour he has devoted to a work which has enlisted all his sympathy.

The net cost has been further considerably reduced by the substitution of the galvano-plastic process for that of casting, by which a large saving has been made and by the employment of Kylburg stone instead of granite for the base of the Monument. Before deciding to adopt these economies the committee were careful to satisfy themselves that they would in no way impair the excellence or durability of the work.

The remains of fifteen British officers and one non-commissioned officer have been transferred from their former resting-places in the old Brussels cemeteries at Hougomont and at Quatre-Brass to the vaults under the Monument where tablets record their names and the regiments to which they belonged. We are deeply indebted to the municipal authorities for the reverent care with which they effected the removal and interment of these remains, under the superintendence of our committee.

The Monument which your Royal Highness is about to unveils is intended as a national Memorial to our soldiers of all ranks who fell in the Waterloo campaigns, and as a lasting record of their country's grateful recollection of their gallant conduct. No other feeling would be in harmony with the repose of this sanctuary, where human passions are hushed in the presence of death, or with our cordial feeling towards the great nation with which seventy-five years of peaceful and friendly intercourse have effaced all bitter recollections of former strife.

On behalf of the General Committee,

(Signed) Vivian, Chairman.

Unfortunately, the effect of the cermony was greatly marred by torrents of rain, which commenced to fall just as Lord Vivian was speaking. At the conclusion of his address to the Duke, his Excellency turned to M. Buels, the Burgomaster, and, speaking in French, said:—

In the name of the Queen and of the British nation I thank the Municipality of Brussels for the gift of this magnificent site, as well as for its generous offer to undertake the preservation of our Monument. We accept the offer with gratitude, and I confide the Memorial to your care with the conviction that we could not entrust it to better hands, and that the Municipality of Brussels will watch carefully over its preservation.

M. Buels replied as follows:—

Before our neutrality imposed on us great reserve, we had already received the wounded soldiers whose ashes repose close to this spot, and, later on, in the war of 1870, we received and cared for both French and German wounded. In the name of the city of Brussels I accept the guardianship of this Monument, and we will devote our greatest care to its preservation.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a few suitable words, then thanked the city of Brussels for the gift of the site, and for assuming the guardianship of the Monument. His Royal Highness also congratulated Count de Lalaing, the sculptor, who was presented to him. The Burgomaster introduced to the Duke the Aldermen and the members of the Communal Council, after which all those present proceeded to inspect in detail the Monument, which was covered with wreaths of flowers, while the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with Colonel Wilkinson.

Notwithstanding the fierce showers beating down at intervals, and the chilly temperature, all the British residents of Brussels and a large number of Belgians were present at the ceremony, which concluded at about a quarter to four, and, in despite of adverse circumstances, was deeply impressive.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson had taken over from London a detachment of six sargeants of the Corps of Commissionaires, of whom either the fathers or the grandfathers had been fighting at Waterloo. They excited much interest, and their smart uniforms were much admired. Their names are Robert Heather, John Herbison, Stephen Hunt, William Sealey, Fred. Sweeny, and Thomas Williams. With the exception of Williams they have all seen much service, and two of them made the Crimean campaign.

The Monument itself is pronounced on all hands to be a great success, as much from an artistic point of view as from the suitable impression which it produces. The metal portion alone weighs over 6,000 kilogrammes, having been executed in the galvano-plastic process by the firm of Alker, of Brussels, after designs by Count de Lalaing, who, as mentioned by Lord Vivian in his address, refused to accept any remuneration. The crowning feature is a massive figure representing the British lion in a couchant attitude by the side of a figure of Britannia watching over the ashes of the British heroes buried beneath. These heroes are:

Colonel Sir W. Howe de Lancey, Quartermaster-General of the British Army.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Milnes, 1st Royal Guards. Major W. John Lloyd, R.A. Major John M. Lane, 73rd Foot. Captain T. Brown, 1st Foot Guards. Captain E. Grose, 1st Foot Garrds, Captain William Stothert, 3rd Foot Guards. Captain the Hon. Hastings B. Forbes, 3rd Foot Guards Captain John Lucie Blackman, Coldstream Guards. Lieutenant Michael T. Cromie R.A. Lieutenant Charles Spearman, R.A. Lieutenant the Hon. Samuel Shute Barrington, 1st Foot Guards. Lieutenant John Clyde, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers Ensign Lord Hay, 1st Foot Guards, A.D.C. Sargeant-Major Cotton, 7th Hussars.

Two flights of stone steps lead down to the entrance of the vault, on both sides of which bronze shields bearing the names of the regiments which took part in the battle are fixed. Above the entrance the following inscription explains the object of the Monument:—

IN MEMORY

Of the British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, who fell during the Waterloo Campaign of 1815, and whose remains were transferred to this cemetery in 1889, this Monument is erected by her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and by their Countrymen, an a site generously presented by the City of Brussels.

*Mortuorum Patri

OVERLAND FROM INDIA.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for September gives another outline of his thousand-mile ride across Persia. Thus he speaks of Teheran :—

Teheran, has often been described before, and is not a particularly interesting city. It was quite an insignificant place until about a century ago, when the new dynasty of the Khajars made it their capital. We must not expect, therefore, to find in it either venerable remains of ancient history as at Persepolis, or great architectural works of the best period as at Ispahan. The Khajars are a Tartar race more gifted with rude energy than artistic taste, and long before they rose from obscurity the creative art of Persia had far passed it's zenith. Artistic feeling, however, and to a certain extent artistic execution, may still be found among the Persians ; and the tourist in search of the beautiful in art will even now be rewarded for a diligent search in the streets and bazaars of the modern Persian capital. But the general aspect of the city is not at all imposing. The older part is the ordinary labyrinth of narrow, crooked lanes which is commonly found in Oriental towns, with here and there an open space decorated with trees and a tank. The newer quarter, on the contrary, delights in broad, straight avenues with numerous walled gardens, which give it a semi-suburban look. This semi-suburban look naturally increases as we approach the outskirts, and in some parts we have to pass through cultivated fields before we reach the city walls. The whole place has thus an unfinished appearance as if it were still growing, and many people will tell you that in reality it is growing very fast, both in numbers and prosperity, but I did not remain long enough to form any independent judgment on this point.

Teheran has, however, at all times one peculiarity which can atone for many defects—a magnificent view of the great Shirman range close at hand, with the splendid, snowcapped conical peak of Demavend towering up to a height of nearly 20,000 feet. And these high mountains are not merely picturesque adjuncts of the city, they protect it from the cold north winds in winter ; they give it cool breezes in the hot weather ; they supply it with an abundance of beautiful clear water, which an extremely dry climate makes peculiarly grateful ; and they afford the richer inhabitants delightful summer retreats. All the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and many of the native dignitaries, have their summer quarters on the lower slopes, within an easy ride of the Legations and the public offices.

From Teheran the direct route to Western Europe lies through Kasvin to Resht and Enzeli, on the Southern shore of the Caspian, where one gets a Russian steamer to Baku. From Baku there is a railway through Tiflis to Batoum, on the Black Sea, and there one finds steamers either to Constantinople or to Odessa, both of which are connected by rail with Paris. Having been already four years and a half absent from England, I felt much inclined to take one of these direct routes by which I could reach home comfortably in a fortnight, but I had received permission from the Russian Government to visit Merv and Bokhara by the new Trans-Caspian Railway, and I felt that such a good opportunity of getting a peep at Russian Central Asia ought not to be thrown away. I decided, therefore to make for Uzan Ada, the railway terminus on the Caspian, but I unexpectedly found great difficulty in obtaining the requisite information as to how I could get there. It seemed pretty certain that I must embark either at Meshed-i-Ser or at Bender-i-Gaz, but a truly Oriental vagueness pervaded the minds of the best authorities regarding the roads to these two ports, and the movements of the steamers touching at them. Meshed-i-Ser was evidently by far the nearer of the two, but on inquiry I discovered that the road to it was very bad and very poorly supplied with post-horses, and that the so-called "port" was an open roadstead capable of being used only in calm weather. Thus it was very uncertain how long I should take to reach the "port ;" and supposing I arrived in time, it was doubtful whether the sea would be calm enough to admit of my getting on board. The idea of sitting idle for a week, or perhaps a fortnight, in a miserable little village built on a feverish swamp was not at all agreeable ; and I felt it would be better to ride a hundred miles or so further to Bender-i-Gaz, where the steamers can touch in all weathers. Unfortunately on this route likewise there was an element of uncertainty. No one could say confidently how long the journey would take. By the advice of the best authorities I allowed myself eight days, and I did it in five days and a half.

THE MESHED ROAD.

In the first place I had to ride some two hundred miles by the galloping post on what may be called the Great Eastern road which leads to Meshed. I had been warned that the post on this road was very badly organised, and at the end of the first stage I had a disagreeable proof that the warning was well founded. The post-master was absent ; the horses in the stable were lean, miserable tired animals ; and the post-boy would not undertake to start before mid-night. Being impatient to get on I opened negotiations with some Jews in the village close by, and soon concluded an arrangement by which I should get horses from them at once. So far all was well ; but when the horses were brought to the station to be loaded the post-boys raised objections, and a free fight ensued. For some time I tried to restore order and effect a compromise, but I had to give up the attempt in despair : both parties had evidently old scores to pay, off and considered that a general day of reckoning had come. Only once did I interfere actively, at the risk of coming in for a share of the blows. An old Jew, so decrepit that he could hardly walk, tottered into the struggle and began laying about him with a heavy stick as long as himself. Very soon he was knocked over, and seemed in such imminent danger of being beaten to death, or strangled, that I abandoned for a moment my principles of non-intervention and made a rush with my servant to rescue him. The fight must have lasted more than an hour, with occasional interludes during which the combatants rested so far as their hands and feet were concerned, and like certain heroes of the *Iliad* gave free scope to their tongues. I must say, however, in justice to Homer, that the vituperation of even his sharp-tongued heroes is mild and refined in comparison with the language used on the occasion I am describing. Though disgusted with the brutality of the scene, and maintaining a strictly neutral attitude, I inwardly hoped the Jews would win so that I might have good horses to continue my journey ; and I congratulated myself when they finally remained masters of the field. But my satisfaction was short-lived. The commander of the Hebrews, having routed and silenced the enemy, delivered to his followers in an excited tone an oration, apparently eloquent but to me unintelligible, and then suddenly withdrew his forces. In vain I urged him to follow up and complete his victory by fulfilling his agreement with me, and I even offered to double the sum I had promised. Fired with martial ardour, he had now a soul above bargaining. Without condescending to give me any explanations, he strutted away majestically to his village and I saw him no more. The following stages were by no means so bad, but they were far from satisfactory, and it took me three days to reach Demgan, which cannot be much more than 200 miles from Teheran.

THE ROAD TO BENDER-I-GAZ.

Here I had to leave the great Eastern post-rod and strike northward across the hills to the Caspian. A muleteer with a good team undertook to bring me to Bender. i-Gaz, the port of Astrabad, in three days, and I made a contract with him accordingly. From the great Meshed road to the Caspian, is a journey of about two days and a half. The first day we wound our way slowly up to the top of a range of hills, and then descended into a fine, well-watered valley, where we passed the night in a village built on terraces on a steep hill side. The next day the road was still more beautiful. We began by climbing up to a considerable height, and then went down the bed of a stream through a long, deep, winding gorge, at the end of which I looked back and saw rising to a great height one of the most magnificent walls of rock I had ever beheld. I saw by the way many strange creatures whose character and habits I should have been glad to hear something about. The one that most frequently attracted my attention was a big black beetle, which acted as scavenger on the road, and whose energy and perseverance might fairly challenge comparison with those of the proverbial ant. He was generally to be seen transporting a ball of matter much bigger than himself—rolling it before him when on level ground, or on an upward incline, and fixing himself tightly into it when he rolled it down a slope. Often when toiling upwards his precious burden would break away from him and roll down into the hollow but he would always scamper after it and begin the labour afresh with the calm, dogged determination of a Sisyphus. And it is not merely the perseverance of this little animal that is deserving of admiration. His engineering talent is likewise worthy of respect. When he meets with an obstacle on his way he first tries to turn it, and if this does not succeed he makes a nice smooth road along which his big ball may be rolled.

In the well-wooded valley at the foot of the great wall of rock there were probably plenty of these industrious beetles, but the representative of the animal creation which there chiefly attracted my attention was a creature much more familiar to English eyes—the common magpie. During an hour or two I saw as many magpies as I have ever seen in England in many months, or perhaps as many years, and I could detect in them anything distinguishing them from the European members of the species. When I had seen twenty or thirty of them I remembered the Indian augurs who predict, joy, grief, marriage, and death by the number of magpies which cross their path ; and I could not help thinking that in this pretty valley of the Elbruz these prophets would often find themselves sorely puzzled, and would have to add a good many verses to the doggerel which forms the text for their divinations.

The latter part of the day's journey lay through a valley which, so far as general appearance went, might have been in some remote part of the Scottish Highlands, and this impression was confirmed when I found, near the brink of the "brawling burn," a charming little bit of greensward be-sprinkled with real genuine forget-me-nots. My servant, who generally had reason to lament my inexplicable impatience to push on under all circumstances, could not understand why I should wish to linger in such a spot, where there was nothing to eat and nothing particular to do ; but as I could not imagine any Persian equivalent for such expressions as "home associations" and the like, I refrained from attempting to satisfy his curiosity, and I presume he fell back on the common explanation of such recondite phenomena—that British eccentricities are quite unfathomable.

Towards evening we ascended the hill-side, and found in the forest a little village where we were to spend the night. At first the inhabitants did not show themselves at all inclined to give us accommodation, but when we told them that we should pay them for everything we might receive they became much more hospitable, and gave us an empty house in which to spend the night. It looked uninviting, but had at least one advantage over more comfortable quarters—it helped me to comply with the request of the muleteers that next morning we should make a very early start. The reason for this request was that the time required for reaching Bender-i-Gaz was very uncertain. With fine weather and the road in tolerably good condition we might reach it in six or seven hours, but during heavy rains it might take twice as long, or be altogether impossible. Having had some experience of Persian exaggeration, I was a little sceptical about the difficulties so graphically described, but my scepticism was very soon cured. Though there had been no rain for a day, or two, the mules were soon plunging up to their knees in mud, and at some places it was difficult to advance at all.

Our path lay through the great forest that covers the northern slopes of the Elbruz range throughout the whole length of the provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan. So far as I could observe, nothing is done by the Government or by private individuals for the regular exploitation of this forest. The young trees have to struggle up without human assistance, and the old ones are allowed to rot, so that if the traveller goes a few yards off the path he probably sinks up to his knees in soft mould, formed by centuries of decomposition—a capital nursery for fevers as well as for new vegitation. A Russian who had built some wooden houses on the shore of the Caspian assured me that the timber was too soft for building purposes, and this may be one of the reasons why it is not more extensively used. This is a question which may be left for decision to the Company which has recently been formed for developing the natural resources of Persia : for my own part I confine myself to remarking that from the picturesque point of view the forest is admirable. Nothing could be more beautiful than some of the fine old trees—their gnarled trunks and fantastically twisted branches, covered with ruddy, darkbrown, velvet-like moss, standing out against the delicate, light-green tints of spring foliage. At some of the most beautiful spots, I instinctively looked about for a "fairies' ring," but truth compells me to admit that I could find no trace of the little elves who would have been here so thoroughly at home. Perhaps in Persia the fairies, like other respectable people, refrain from dancing, and this would account for no fairies' rings being discovered

BENDER-I-GAZ.

In spite of the bad state of the road we reached our destination early in the afternoon. Bender-i-Gaz turned out to be a mere village, built on a marsh close to the water's edge, and even the famous harbour did not make the expected impression, because the long spit of sand which protects it from the storms of the Caspian is so low as to be hardly visible from the shore. To the ordinary naked eye all that can be seen is a little low island near the eastern end of the spit. This is Ashurada, which was occupied by the Russians in the time of the Empress Catherine, and which has since been used by them as a naval station. It looks a miserable place, and so near the level of the water that the few wooden buildings which are the only signs of its being inhabited seem in danger of being swept away by the first heavy sea rolling in from the north. In reality, however, there is no danger of such a catastrophe, for the settlement has now existed for about a century, and nothing of the kind, so far as I could learn, has ever occurred.

THE TERMINUS OF THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

From Bender-i-Gaz I proceeded on a very comfortable steamer, propelled by petroleum and fitted up with the electric light, to Uzun Ada, the terminus of the famous Transcaspian railway. Here I landed, and made a most interesting tour in Transcaspia and Turkestan, including a visit to Askhabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarcand, and Tashkent ; but as this was a digression, and cannot be regraded as a part of the overland route which I am describing, I refrain from asking the reader to accompany me to those places. On my return to Uzun Ada I took steamer to Astrakan, and thence sailed up the to Volga Syzran, from whence I came home by rail through Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. The whole tour, including the Transcaspian digression, had lasted a little over three months. Without such digressions, a well-seasoned traveller, who requires no blank days for rest, and can ride a thousand miles in ten days, might do the journey easily enough in six weeks.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE ships of the "Hostile" Fleet arrived in Torbay on (Aug. 28). The *Standard's* correspondent says that the machinery of the the vessels in Sir M. Culme-Seymour's squadron has this year given no cause for complaint, and consequently a brighter future may be looked forward to in regard to the steaming qualities of many of the British men-of-war.

No news from Admiral Seymour's fleet was received until the 26th inst. The despatch-boat Arethusa arrived on that date in Torbay, and despatches were landed recording the doings of the "enemy" from the time they left Berehaven on the 8th inst., and retreated, as they did, far down beyond the Azores. A correspondent of the *Standard* with the fleet says that the performances of the war-ships have amounted to nothing more than a trial cruise, which might equally well have taken place in the English Channel as in a run to the Western Atlantic. According to another correspondent, the fleet, within the strict limits laid down by the Admiralty, accomplished what was set it to do. "We have been able to take up a position on our trade route and hold it without having apparently been even threatened by the enemy, he having been simply unable to find us, while we were safe with our colliers and able to hold the route, with fresh supplies if the war should have been prolonged. From the first, however, if Admiral Seymour's plan of taking colliers with us succeeded, which it did, the issue was almost a foregone conclusion. Given twenty-four hours' start with orders not to attack (or rather to retreat,) a base 300 miles wide, and set as far south as suited us, it was impossible without certain knowledge of our exact rendezvous or extraordinary good fortune that the enemy should find us within the ten days."

The *Vossische Zeitung* comments on the result of the British naval manœuvres in the following manner :—"We are of opinion that this year's manœuvres will serve England for a much more important lesson than those of all former years. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has proved that even a second-rate fleet is able to rule during almost a fortnight all the sea roads leading to England and Ireland without being greatly molested by the enemy. Admiral Seymour's success was in evading Admiral Tryon, and he attained his principal object in avoiding every decisive encounter. The report to the Admiralty will show in figures how many merchantmen Admiral Seymour, during ten days, would have been able to make prizes of before the very gates of England, in spite of the efforts of a strong fleet of defence to prevent it. The assertion that twenty-four cruisers would be able to cripple England's commerce has been proved by Admiral Seymour's success."

The *World* says :—"It will not be suprising if it turns out on inquiry that the mishaps to the hydraulic machinery on board the Inflexible and Hero were due to the inexperience of those entrusted with the working of the machines." We have excellent reason to believe (says the *Daily Chronicle*) that this is so. In each case the turning of a lever the wrong way produced the "jam" that smashed the machinery that moves the guns. But what were the officers about to entrust such machinery to men who had not been trained to use it ?

It was stated some time ago, writes "Atlas," that Prince Albert Victor was to be brought forward for the command of the 10th Hussars on his return from his tour in India. I have the highest authority for giving an unqualified denial to this report. Lord Downe, now commanding the regiment, has no intention whatever of retiring until his term expires in September 1891.

THE OLD INDIAN.

"A STRANGER" writes to the *Globe* :—The possession of India has added a new and clearly defined element to English life. The perennial flow of picked youth from England to India is attended by a constant backward stream of labourers coming home when the day's work is done. Mingling with the crowd, they remain a distinct and noticeable element, retaining its own marked characteristics, having its own uses, and not without its influence on the national character.

It is, indeed, so easy to go to India nowadays that hundreds of men go as they would go to France on brief visits of business or pleasure. These, however, are in no sense old Indians The old Indian proper has given his strength and his best years to India, serving, with short intervals, from twenty to five-and-thirty years. His has become a familiar form in every English suburb, in the club, in the park, and on the race-course, on river, loch, and mountain, and in every quiet English colony on the Continent. One knows at a glance the spare, straight, neatly-dressed figure, the thin iron-grey hair, the colourless parchment skin, the grave expression, the quiet eye. And there are notes of character also which are common to all the tribe. Like all old travellers the old Indian takes things more easily than your terribly earnest business man at home, and no doubt he is more easily gulled than they, having about him something of the young man from the country. He is seldom to be called rich, for the Nabob is as extinct as the Dodo ; but, though he is always looking for the best of things in the cheapest market, he is not often niggardly. Tradesmen like him for a customer, and he never grudges a tip to cabman or porter. In politics he is usually a staunch Conservative ; in Church matters his views are broad and comprehensive. Something of a sportsman, he is an ardent lover of wild nature, and he has the sportsman's exceptional kindness for dumb animals and tenderness for children.

In many ways the old Indian is an interesting study. From one point of view he is a standing example of the vanity of human wishes. In youth we all hope for independence and a "competence" in time to enjoy them, and this golden prize is his. Yet he is like a man to whom the gods have granted some foolish wish, and who repents his folly too late, for the boon is coupled with a condition that robs it of all its charm. The curse of India has been said to be separation of families ; but the curse of the old Indian is the doom to idleness while yet in the prime of life. All his life he has been as full of work as of energy. He has been successful, too, so that his work has been pleasant, and fortunate, for he has kept his health. Then suddenly, at the zenith of his powers and in the swing of work, he must hold his hand, break off his life-long associations, and begin again from the beginning. Fifty-five is the age of super-annuation in India. Think what that is to any man of ordinarily sound physique. Why, it is hardly ten years since he had any real convictions of his own, and he is only now at the age when our barristers and statesmen are at the dawn of their careers, when forsooth he is to be laid on the shelf. He is plunged into the third volume when he ought only to be beginning the second, and he resents this unnatural putting on of the clock, this drawing down of the blinds in broad daylight. This is his great and crying grievance, greater than reduced income, or chilly climate, or ungenial stiffness of English social life. There, too, is the most fruitful source of the regrets for India we so often hear.

It is only one old Indian in five hundred who is in a position to enter Parliament, or as landed proprietor to play the part of country gentleman. In the latter *role*, indeed, there are interests and responsibilities enough, and duties for which the old Indian is well fitted. In Parliament he can hardly, so far, be counted an uniform success. When M'Allister was a youngster at Pogglewallah, we all knew the House would be his ultimate destination, and no man's rapid promotion was more cordially welcomed by subordinates freed from his fussy tyranny. Of course he trampled on the 55 years' rule by special extensions of service. Probably he made the rule himself, and proved its soundness by the exception of his own case. Anyhow there is peace now in Pogglewallah, and a new force, not to be ignored, in the House of Commons. Some few favourites of fortune, falling easily into snug quarters at the India Office, are priveleged to carry on their life-work without a break, and with increase of dignity and power ; but these are rare stars, translated from one heaven to another, and form no precedent for the mass. To a few more, hardly less enviable, the path of the guinea-pig is opened, and, once known as a Director, the old Indian is passed on from board to board till his empty hours are well filled up. Field sports are a natural outlet for the energies of some, yet even the most vigorous are hardly young enough to take to shooting and fishing as a serious business. Besides, sport in England is an expensive luxury, and, after all, often seems to old Indians a comparatively mild affair, not to be named in the same breath, for instance, with such sport as is pictured in books like General Macintyre's "Hindu Koh," or Mr. Moray Brown's "Shikar Sketches."

"Why not to take literature ?" ask some of our friends ; "what more fascinating life than that of literary leisure ?" They do not know that the pen is the thing of all others of which the old Indian is most weary, and that the writing of reports has been the bane of his life : even if he had a spark of genius, or the iron frame and will of a Trollope to turn out words as as from a machine, he is too sick of paper and ink to turn to that for pastime in his retirement. For a time he scans the advertisment columns of the newspapers for vacant appointments, but it is all in vain. Who wants a man of 55 to manage his business, when he can have his pick of young sprigs from the University, Fellows of Colleges perhaps, with youth as well as brains to back them ? Even the charitable Societies have plenty of workers more fitted to their purpose. He cannot embark in trade for want of capital, and, for all he feels so young, his friends know better, and persist in regarding him as the thrown-off husk of which the grain has been used up already. Paid or unpaid, there is no work to be found. Every door is barred, and opens not even to golden keys. There is nothing for it but submission to the inevitable, and it is well if he has borne in mind in youth the well-known warning that he who fails to learn whist prepares for himself a miserable old age.

Yet there is compensation even for the idlest old Indian if he will but seek it where it is to be found. Given the blessing of fairly good health, a large amount of idleness may appear bearable to the most active-minded of men. And it soon becomes more so with practice. So that there is a good deal to recommend the life of the old Indian who resigns himself to his fate, who takes things as they come, and people as he finds them. To the restless, feverish workers it may seem that he is of no more actual use in the world than a good-natured dog lying about in the sun and by the fire ; but, if he has no wearing money cares, if his nerves are not too sensitive, if he can bear with romps of children, and if he is willing to fetch and carry for others, he may add perceptibly to the stock of human happiness, while he has the best of opportunities to carry on what is called on good authority the noblest study of mankind.

And there is a type of old Indian who stands in need of no resignation. This is he to whom India was always exile, who, after being home-sick for five-and-twenty years, has been allowed to realise the longing of his life ; to whom partings with wife and children have been the tearing of life asunder, and to whom the final home-coming is as the attainment of Paradise. His favourite essay in all literature is Lamb's "Superannuated Man." He is Retired Leisure. He is to be met with in trim gardens. He walks about not to and fro. For him there is rapture in the ever-changing skies, of his native land, in scent of hay and flowers, in sound of summer scythe and long unheard notes of birds, in firelight musings and winter games. He, too, has his regrets for India, the land of his closest friendships ; but these cannot stifle his boyish delights in home. He is welcome everywhere, and on him are lavished without stint the smiles and kisses of new found nieces and cousins. Above all, he has absorbing interest and occupation under his own roof. For years his children have been out of his sight, but there are to be no more such separations, and there is endless delight in the gradual regaining of lost ground, as they become once more an integral part of his life, growing yearly more attractive, more independent, more helpful, as he himself becomes gradually more conscious of diminished physical vigour. He has not been prematurely laid on the shelf, but rather freed in time from too absorbing work, while he has leisure and power to enjoy that new life, half spent in th youth of others and half in crowded memories of thse past, which is the proverbial charm and solace of age. For such a man the lot of the old Indian is among the very happiest on earth.

THE Duke of Connaught formally assumed the command of the Southern Military District at Portsmouth on Aug. 25. His Royal Highness landed at the dockyard about three o'clock, under a salute of seventeen guns from the flagship Duke of Wellington, and was received on the King's Stairs by General the Hon. Sir Leicester Curzon-Smyth and Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, a guard of honour having been supplied by the Yorkshire Regiment. The new Lieutenant-Governor drove to the head-quarter offices, where a levee was held, attended by the principal staff officers, who were severally presented to his Royal Highness. Subsequently the Prince proceeded to Government House, and later returned to Osborne on leave. During his Royal Highness's absence the command devolves upon Major-Gen. Geary, R.A.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

THE *World*, in its "Celebrities at Home," has the following article on Mr. Cecil Rhodes, brother of Colonel Rhodes, Lord Harris's Military Secretary :—

"At home" in South Africa is a word without meaning for the major portion of its British denizens. If you expect Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and a few of the older-settled districts in Natal and the Cape Colony, no Englishman in our British South African dominions has what in England we should call a home. To make your pile and then to clear out is the heart's desire—in most cases the avowed desire—of ninety-nine Anglo-African Colonists out of a hundred. For good or for bad, the Boers, in a rude pastoral fashion, have made the Veldt their country for themselves and their children, and have no desire except to live and die in their own lonely farmhouses. It is this, indeed, which constitutes their strength. But our own countrymen in South Africa are still strangers in a strange land. They are a population of squatters, not of settlers ; of lodgers not of householders. This fact account for much of the discomfort and inconveniences of South African social existence. People will not trouble themselves to build good houses, to lay out fair gardens, to surround themselves with the solaces of life, in places where they arrived but yesterday, and from which they hope to depart to-morrow. This fact, which is true, with certain modifications, of the whole of South Africa, holds good especially of Kimberley, where the present Premier of the Cape Colony has spent most of his South African life. There is little beyond the beauty of its climate to render Kimberley attractive as a residence. A sandheap rising out of the desolation of the dreary Veldt is about the best description which can be given of the capital of the Diamond Fields.

British capital, British enterprise, British energy have made Kimberley the cleanest, the most comfortable, the most civilised city in the whole of her Majesty's South African dominions. But these terms of praise are relative, not positive. Nobody who could help it would choose Kimberly as a place to die, still less to live, in. *Damen Gesellschaft*, the society of ladies, is rare there, and what there is counts for little. Most of the residents are unmarried ; the married residents do not, as a rule, bring their wives with them. So the fashion—the upper ten—of Kimberley lives for the most parts at the hotels and spends its days at the club. People must sleep somewhere. It may therefore be taken for granted that the members of the club have bedrooms, as they have offices. But, with rare exceptions, nobody at Kimberley lives, or receives, at home. For most Kimberley residents, and for Cecil Rhodes notably, the club is their home. And there are many worse homes to be found than this club of the Diamond Fields, with its light airy structure, its pleasant shady rooms, its broad cosy verandah, and its plot of grass, the solitary stretch of greensward to be found in Kimberley. No traveller in South Africa who has enjoyed the friendly hospitality of the Kimberley Club can recall the institution without affection. In all outlying parts of the British Empire, and in South Africa above all others, a resort where you find clean and civil waiters, fair food, good drinks, and pleasant fellowship deserves to rank high in your recollections. Captain Tyson, its secretary, and Gosch, its steward, do all in their power to make the Kimberley Club a not unworthy copy of its London prototypes.

Here, all day, and pretty well every day, you meet the celebrities of the Diamond Fields. And of all these celebrities, the one who most attracts the attention of the "new chum is Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the De Beers ring, the creator of the Chartered Company, the Prime Minister of Capeland. It is said the odds are twenty to one that anybody connected with theatres is somehow or other of Semitic descent. If so, the odds must be two hundred to one that any body connected with the diamond trade is of Hebraic origin. But no rule is without exceptions, and the boss of the diamond industry is English from head to foot—to the tip of his uncurved nose to the extremities of his unbejewelled fingers. Even in South Africa, where men are regarded as veterans when they have completed half-a-century, Cecil Rhodes is counted young. He has one of those fair, smooth, beardless faces, the owners of which retain a certain semblance of youth to an advanced age. Somewhat full in figure, somewhat heavy in gait, with features neither handsome nor the contrary, he would be a commonplace looking man if it were not for the massive powerful chin and for the bright, keen gray eyes. A man who has done much and will do more ; who works hard, and who, if needs be, spares neither his own toil nor that of others ; and yet the impression left by Rhode's countenance upon an observer given at all to the study of character is that by natural inclination he is slow, phlegmatic, lazy. The impression may be due to his sauntering walk, to the listless absorbed look his eyes are wont to wear, to a certain slowness of speech, as if talking for talking's sake was to him an effort, not to say a nuisance.

Lunch and dinner are the two sociable meals of the Kimberley Club, and at both of them—as is the wont in hot countries, where life goes on languidly—people spend more time than is the custom in colder and more active climes. The Cape Parliament sits in midwinter, from May to August, and during the Session Cecil Rhodes lives chiefly at the Queen's Hotel at Sea Point, some couple of miles from Capetown. But during the remainder of the year Kimberley is his dwelling-place, and the club is his local habitation. Most days, from September to April, you could see the chairman of the Chartered Company come sauntering into the club for lunch and dinner. There, as in other clubs, certain tables get appropriated by an unwritten law to certain groups of *habitues* ; and there was one table in the pleasantest corner of that cool, pleasant dining-room habitually occupied by the Rhodes group. Arthur Davis, the energetic manager of the Bloemfontein mine—now, happily for itself, absorbed in the De Beers giant confederacy—and himself the most hospitable member of a club famed for its hospitality ; Rochford Maguire, an old college friend of Rhodes, a Fellow of All Souls', and now, by the grace of Parnell, member for North Donegal ; Colonel Rhodes, then staying on a visit to his brother previous to his departure for Bombay as chief of the staff under Lord Harris's governorship ; Mr. Schnadhorst, the sometime organiser of the Birmingham caucus ; Sir Sidney Shoppard, the Administrator of British Bechuanaland ; Sir John Willoughby, the winner of half a Derby in the Harvester-St. Gatien dead-heat year ; and Mr. Edward Dicey, then visiting South Africa as a tourist, were among the most frequent occupants in the early part of this year of the table where Cecil Rhodes was commonly to be found.

It would be absurd to describe Mr. Rhodes as a remarkable conversationalist any more than as a brilliank orator. As a rule, he would rather listen than talt himself, provided always that the talk is worth the listening. But whatever he does say is shrewd, sensible, and to the point. His conversation shows that he has read much and thought much, and has formed views of his own, which, whether right or wrong, are not easily to be shaken. Unlike most of the dwellers in Kimberley, he takes a strong interest in South African questions, though not, perhaps, in so-called South African politics, and a still stronger interest in Imperial issues. He looks forward—so his intimates say—to some day or other playing a part in politics at home.

Whether this aspiration will be gratified depends upon events beyond individual control. But Cecil Rhodes has already attained so much, it would not be strange if he considers few things incapable of attainment. He is himself a model representative of that great middle class by whom the British Empire has been founded and by whom it is kept together. The sun of an English gentleman with a large family and moderate fortune, he passed through the usual course of public school and college education without making—perhaps without desiring to make—any special mark. And then with a younger son's portion he went out to Africa to seek his fortune. At first his efforts were not successful : he tried many ventures, and failed to make much of them. Then, somehow or other, he became interested in the De Beers mine at a period when, in common with all the Kimberley mines, it was passing through a period of longer depression. The chance came to him as it comes to most men ; and, unlike the run of men, he made the most of it when it came. The diamond industry was being ruined, or, at any rate, impoverished, by a variety of causes, the chief being the competition of a number of independent mines with rival managements and conflicting interests. Amalgamation was the obvious remedy. But owing to local jealousies and personal antagonisms, every attempt to bring about a consolidation of the mines had hitherto proved a failure. Then Cecil Rhodes came to the front. One mine after the other was brought under his control by a combination of tact, energy, perseverance ; and almost before Kimberley was aware of what was going on, a diamond mines union had been formed, which, so far, has defied all opposition.

Of this union Mr. Rhodes is the head and the dictator. So long as no other diamond mines are found elsewhere than in Kimberley he and his colleagues can limit or increase the output of diamonds as suits their interests ; and they have therefore the virtual control of the diamond markets of the world. Having realised a fortune, upon the interest of which he could have lived in ease, if not in opulence, at home, Cecil Rhodes—if he had followed the usual practice of South African Colonists—would have come back to England and have swollen the number of retired Colonists who congregate round and about Earl's Court and Cromwell Road. But his ambition was of a different kind from that of the ordinary run of his fellow-colonists. Simple, almost frugal, in his personal tastes and habits, he cares little about money save for the power it confers upon its owner. He was not content even to be King of Kimberley. He turned his attention to Cape politics. As member for West Barkly he held office for some little time in Sir Thomas Scanlan's Ministry, came over to England, and made Mr. Parnell a present of 10,000*l* in aid and support of the Home Rule cause. On his return he took an active part in the Transvaal gold boom, amassed, as current report says, a second fortune, and then, having purchased a concession from Lobengula, giving him mining rights over Matabeland, obtained a Royal Charter from the Imperial Government, and started the great Chartered Company, with the Duke of Fife as chairman. And now, as his last move, he has become, while still well under forty, Premier of the Cape, being called to the post on the ground that he, as the leading man in South Africa, was best fitted to rule the destinies of her chief Colony. No man has ever carved out a fortune more rapidly or more successfully than Cecil Rhodes. It will be strange if the second half of his career does not contain even more surprises than the first.

CHILD-MARRIAGE IN INDIA

MR. MALABARI writes to the *St James's Gazette* :—SIR While thanking you for your kindly notice, and giving you every credit for your intentions, I fear your method of discussing our movement is not above objection. The issues raised in our present appeal differ materially from those advanced in my original notes circulated by the Government of India in 1884. This being so, I do not wonder at your mistaking one thing for another, and at your inadequate reading of the voluminous correspondence published by Government in 1886. I know you mean well by us ; that is enough for me. The would is wide enough for differences of opinion. Here we are concerned, however, with our present proposals, which do not refer to social or domestic reform as such among this or that class ; but deal with an avowedly bad and inconsistent law regarding sexual relations among all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India and with a mistaken policy of the Government. If you look at our proposals in this light, I am sure you will not—indeed, you cannot—object to raising the age of consent, nor to giving up the imported practice of restitution of conjugal rights, which has ceased to be enforced in Europe itself. Nor yet will you advisedly support the recognition and enforcement of nonconsensual infant marriages, entailing a system of slavery of the worst kind. These are points in which the honour of the Britise Government and of the public appears to me to be bound up with the progress and happiness of the Indian race. If you knew anything of me, my movements and supporters, you would not think us guilty of "organised pressure" on Government, however much your politics might differ from mine. For in working for the people of India I have always worked with the Government, as any officer under the last four or five Vicroyalities may tell you. But one must not blow one's own trumpet.

DISORDERED LIVERS.

It has been said that the liver is an unknown country. While this is not entirely the case, there is very much truth in the statement. To a certain extent, the weight of the liver signifies its importance, for an organ that weighs about four pounds would never continue to occupy a place in the animal organism if not of very great usefulness. The amount of blood in the liver is really enormous, and this shows that the liver is an organ doing a great deal of work. First of all as nearly everyone knows, it is a function of this organ to secrete bile, which is poured into the bowel a little way beyond the stomach. This bile is believed to aid in the digestion of food, particularly fat, which it emulsifies, and to promote the absorption of fatty matters by the vessels. It is a strange fact that if an animal membrane, as a pig's bladder, be bathed with bile, fat can pass through it with the greatest readiness. Now, much of the bile that is poured into the intestine is re-absorbed, to pass through the liver again, and thence into the intestine (or bowel). When the food is too rich, or when too little exercise is taken, too great an accumulation of bile ensues, and there is seemingly more or less absorption of this fluid into the blood. A cold often appears to interfere with the normal course of the bile and so a laxative Tabloid or two may be of benefit here.

The foregoing condition gives rise to a dark skin, a dark ring under the eyes, a yellowish white of the eye, a foul breath with coated tongue, and a constant sense of *malaise*. These are symptoms that occur in malarial affections, and in them the liver will often be found double its normal size. The drug of all drugs in these cases is mercury. The old-fashioned way was to take ten grains of calomel or five grains of blue pill. Where an immediate action is required, a blue pill is excellent. But in old chronic cases, 1-100 grain Hydrarg. Perchloride Tabloids three times a day for a couple of weeks can hardly be surpassed, Quinine is a drug which also occupies a high place in hepatic troubles, and the soluble quinine tabloids can hardly be surpassed. In malarial troubles, twenty grains should be taken daily, but one tablid thrice daily will be sufficient as a tonic and hepatic corrective. When there is nervous debility Podophyllin Res. Tabloids (quarter-grain) are usually preferable.

There is a condition the direct opposite of that already detailed. In it the bile is deficient or absent. The patient is troubled with flatulence, and the excreta are pale or white. Ammonium Chloride is an excellent drug in such cases, and in India the land of liver troubles, it is used more than any other medicine. It will stop the pain or neuralgia that sometimes aggravate matters, and will restore the impaired function. To stop pain, from four to six five-grain tabloids should be administered, but under ordinary circumstances, for a general corrective influence, one five-grain tabloid will be enough.

A function of the liver is to act as a dam to the outflow of food into the system. If the meat to be taken at a meal were digested outside the body, and injected into the veins, it would kill the man, because so poisonous. After a full meal a sense of heaviness and of weakness in the lower limbs is frequently felt. This is attributable to the too free escape of the digested food through the liver. When the organ is deranged the feelings referred to are not at all unfrequent. A very admirable liver mixture is the "Cascara, Euonymin and Nux" Tabloids, one of which may be swallowed nightly at bedtime. Euonymin acts upon the liver, and so does the Nux.

Another very important office of the liver is to store away food as liver-starch, and change it when wanted into liver-sugar. When the diet has been too free , or the exercise imperfect, the liver is impeded in its work, and much of the starch and sugar in the system appears to induce a tendency to acidity of the stomach. The very best medicine in the world for a disordered liver is exercise in the fresh air. Indeed, it may be said that it is the best preventive of bad health generally. But, of course, something more than fresh air is required in severe disease to set matters aright. Sometimes rubbing the region over the liver is a highly beneficial measure.

There is a form of liver trouble encountered among those who have dwelt long in trophical countries, and which makes life a burden to those who have it. At one time one form of medicine seems to give promise of curing it, and at another another, but only in the end to fail. A splendid combination is the "Quinine, Arsenic, and Strychnine Tabloid"—very good alterative tonic indeed.

In many a case starches and sugars do not seem to agree, and here many have strongly recommended Saccharine Tabloids to be used for sweetening tea, coffee, &c., instead of sugar. This new sweetening agent does not in any way affect the aroma of the coffee, and imparts to it a delicious flavour.

ACCORDING to advices from St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister of War is putting into execution a project to create in Asiatic Russia armies which in case of war would be able to operate quite independently of the army of European Russia. It is intended that the armies shall be of sufficient strength to act against Afghanistan, China, or Persia, or Asiatic Turkey, in case of need. In view of this object the Minister of War continues to enrol the tribes of the Caucasus and other parts of Russia, and to remove European troops from such districts to the Western and Central Provinces.

Truth writes there is not the slightest foundation for the statement of a contemporary, which a number of foolish journals have copied, that much anxiety is felt concerning Prince Albert Victor's health and that he has been suffering from Indian fever. Prince Albert Victor has never suffered from Indian fever in his life, and no anxiety whatever is felt by any one respecting his state of health. The *World*, on the other hand, publishes the following from a correspondent at Braemar :—"There is a young doctor at the Five Arms, named Fripps, who goes over to Mar Lodge once or twice a day ostensibly to play lawn-tennis with Prince Albert Victor. The real fact, however, is that he is here at the instance of a well-known Court surgeon, and is in constant medical attendance on H. R. H., who, driving through to Sir James Mackenzie's funeral, certainly looked very ill."

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS CO

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

A. DESANDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS *de Santé* du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Cº; *Bombay :* Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta :* Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S SOAP**

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes Hudson's leaves no smell.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

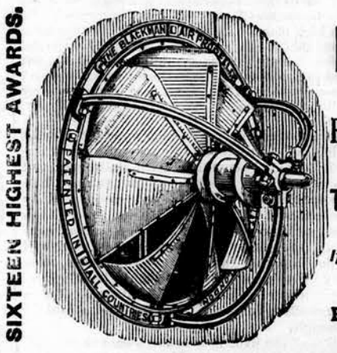
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller

For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

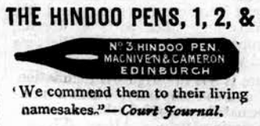
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

TRADE MARK. HERRING & SONS. WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

J. HERRING & SONS. CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

TRADE MARK

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.